The New-York Times.

VOL. X.---NO. 2855. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

The Latest Advices from the Various Southern States.

Growing Unpopularity of the Disunion Movement.

Adjournment of the South Carolina Legislature.

KEITT'S LAST SPEECH AT THE CAPITAL.

Specimen of a South Carolina Declaration of Independence.

A SENSIBLE VIEW FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Feeling in Maryland—Advices from South Carolina—Maryland will not countenance Disunion.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Information from Charleston says the wildest enthusiasm prevails. The women emulate the men in their enthusiasm for secession. The Palmetto Flag is everywhere flying. Business, however, is stagnant. Not a single bale of cotton was being shipped North on Southern account. Every third man wears a cockade, and only two Unionist voters are known in Charleston—one an old retired Scotch merchant, and the other a native Carolinian. The people do not mistrust LINCOLN, but they deprecate his advisers and his party principles.

North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas are confidently expected to unite in secession. A communication is to be sent to the Governors of Maryland and other States, asking their coöperation. The Charlestonians think Baltimorians will refuse to allow LINCOLN'S officers in Baltimore to hold their places. This is sheer nonsense. There are too many Breckinridgers, Bellites and others anxious to get them.

Conservative Virginians are taking a strong stand against the precipitate action of the extremists in the South. Indications are now increasing that the Union people of the South are determined to take a stand against disunion, and will soon call public meetings to express the public sentiment. It is believed that the South will be prominently divided on the subject, preponderating against a dismemberment of the States.

The financial crisis continues in Baltimore, and stocks are further depressed.

The Feeling in Virginia—Course of the Different Party Papers—Disunionism Unpopular.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Most of the Breckinridge papers continue to fulminate for disunion, while the Douglas, Bell and neutral ones advocate union till our rights are invaded. The Richmond *Whig* to-day, under the caption, "Suggestion to the people of Virginia," thinks the people of Virginia ought to preserve a "masterly inactivity" for the present, and throws out the suggestion not as a partisan, but as a Virginian, devoted to the rights and honor of the Commonwealth, looking with an eye single to the maintenance of her rights and honor at any cost. It advises then, not to indulge in hasty committals, adopting any rash, ill-advised policy, but to patiently, dignifiedly await the development of events. Let there be no passion, excitement, wildness, on the part of any of us, either in view of what has already passed, or the probabilities of the future. In short, let the people of Virginia be quite calm for the time to come.

I am astonished to find the following in the Raleigh *Standard*, the Breckinridge paper, under the caption of "Stand Firm." It suits Richmond as well as Raleigh:

"Let us especially beware of a panic in slave property. Slavery in the States is in no danger. Those persons in the States south of us, who are anxious to open the Slave-trade, and import barbarians into this country, would not object to a panic which would reduce the selling price of Slaves in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, to $300 or $400 each."

Through travel is resumed to-day on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad for the first time since the freshet.

Two to one is betting on BOTTS' holding a Cabinet office under LINCOLN.

All the State papers disagree as to who has carried Virginia.

Money market tight. A dollar looks as big as a cart-wheel. S.

Feeling in South Carolina—Violent Speech of Keitt—Adjournment of the Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Mr. KEITT was serenaded by the people at 12 o'clock last night. He made an exciting speech, urging prompt and decided action. He said that Mr. BUCHANAN was pledged to secession, and would be held to it. South Carolina should shatter the accursed Union. If she could not accomplish it otherwise, she would throw her arms around the pillars of the Constitution, and involve all the States in common ruin.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned this morning. Nothing of interest transpired. The members are now *en route* to their homes.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Private information received here states that the Charleston Light Infantry have taken charge of the Government arms, supposed under sanction of Federal authority, in the absence of Government troops.

Georgia and South Carolina Bank Notes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Georgia and South Carolina Bank Notes are taken at five per centum discount.

Feeling in Mississippi—The Legislature to Assemble.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Gov. PETTUS has issued a proclamation convening the State Legislature to consider the propriety and necessity of providing surer and better safeguards for the lives, liberties and property of Mississippi, than the late election and past action of the Northern State governments promise.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

PROPOSED DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Washington Constitution.

A citizen of South Carolina has sent us the following as one of the proposed forms of declaration of independence to be submitted to the Convention which is to meet on the 17th proximo:

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that, although all men are created wholly unequal, mentally, morally, and physically, yet they are all equally entitled, under every civilized government, to the full protection of their lives, persons and property, for which protection governments are solely instituted among men, deriving their just powers solely from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter, or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while ills are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the Southern States of this Union, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their present system of Federal Government. The history of the present Northern States is a history of repeated injuries, insults and usurpations, all having a direct object in the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the Southern States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

1. The Northern States of this Union have for many years warred against our peculiar institution of Slavery, instigated by the dictates of a relentless fanaticism, which declares that institution to be a moral sin, what we hold to be a Divine institution, established by God himself in the following decree enunciated to Moses on Mount Sinai: "Both thy bondmen and bondmaids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are around about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids; moreover, of the children of the strangers that sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and they shall be your possession; ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondsmen forever." And we further hold that this Divinely established institution was always sanctioned by our Saviour and his Apostles.

2. A large number of the Northern States *nullified the Constitution* of the present Union by passing laws to prevent the fulfillment of that Constitution, which declares that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up to their owners; the principle of which fugitive slave law has the express and sacred sanction of St. Paul the Apostle.

3. The Northern States of this Union have declared that the people of the Southern States shall not emigrate with their property into the Territories, which rightfully belong to them equally with the North; and that the people of the South shall not have their property protected by the Federal Government, when such protection is (as above declared) the sole end and object of all governments.

4. Those Northern States have, by a relentless and unscrupulous majority, constantly imposed heavy taxes, not simply without, but directly against our representation and our consent in the general Congress, by levying onerous and excessive duties upon goods imported in return for, and purchased by our cotton, rice and tobacco, in order to protect and encourage their own manufactures, and in order to expend vast sums at the North in improving and fortifying their own harbors, towns and cities, at the evident and direct expense of the products and labor of the South.

5. Those Northern States have elected by an overwhelming sectional vote a President and Vice-President, both from their own section of country, in direct opposition to our wishes and our protests, neither of whom have received one single vote from our section, and whose express creed is that "there is an irrepressible conflict against Slavery, which can never cease until Slavery is extinguished."

We have for long years in vain appealed to their sense of justice and common right; we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow and abandon these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt and destroy our connections and our Union. But they have been deaf to the voice of justice, of honor, and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation; and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, solemnly publish and declare that the State of South Carolina is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent State; and that all political connection between it and the Northern States is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as a free and independent State we have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which an independent State may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHAT THE OFFICE-HOLDERS WILL DO.

The following cards appear in the Charleston papers:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having been frequently interrogated during the last two days as to whether I would continue to hold the office of United States Commissioner, I consider that it is due to myself that my fellow-citizens should not misunderstand the position I occupy.

A United States Commissioner derives his office not from the Government, but by appointment of the United States Judges, and is therefore subject only to them. On the resignation of the Judge, if not by that act deprived of office, my occupation is virtually so far gone that there is nothing left for me to resign, and I am, to all intents and purposes, *functus officio*.

Respectfully, &c., R. C. GILCHRIST.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9, 1860.

To the Editors of the Evening News:

GENTLEMEN: Having held office under the Federal Government for thirty-one years; I trust it is scarcely necessary to inform my friends that I shall not hold my office as Navy Agent, at this port, under a Lincoln Administration.

Very respectfully, yours,
B. D. HERIOT.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9, 1860.

To the Editor of the Charleston News:

SIR: Holding the office of United States Army and Navy Pension Agent for South Carolina, I may be pardoned for obtruding myself upon the notice of the public at this time, but it can hardly be necessary to say that when my native State acts in her sovereign capacity, my allegiance to her is paramount, and I stand or fall with her. Very respectfully yours,
BENJ. J. HERIOT.

To the Editors of the Evening News:

Heartily indorsing the sentiment of *the rest of the family*, I beg leave to announce to my numerous friends of the Press at the South, that I propose shortly *to resume my old occupations*. Occupying only a subordinate position as one of the Federal officers, I am not called upon to offer any resignation at this time, but will simply repeat what I have long said to my friends, that *whether South Carolina secedes* or submits, my present "occupation's gone."

EDWIN HERIOT.

MESSRS EDITORS: From a sense of duty to myself, and to the State of South Carolina, to which, as a citizen, I owe individual and devoted allegiance, I would state that under no circumstances will I hold the office of United States Commissioner (under my present, or any future appointment) under the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Respectfully, GEO. W. EGLESTON.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:

GENTLEMEN: Performing duties of a purely civil and scientific character for the General Government, I have considered it unnecessary to obtrude myself upon the public—a thing I am always unwilling to do. But, in order that my position may not be misunderstood, I beg leave to say, through the columns of your paper, that I am now, as ever, ready, at the call of the State of South Carolina, to devote myself and my fortunes to her service, and await her dictation and summons.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD B. WHITE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9, 1860.

RALLY OF THE SECESSIONISTS IN CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 10.

In accordance with the published notice desiring an expression of sentiment on the part of our citizens, an immense gathering filled Institute Hall last evening.

JOHN H. HONOUR, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, W. C. COURTNEY, J. B. D. DE BOW, and a number of others, acted as Vice-Presidents.

W. E. MIKELL, L. F. LE BLEUX, W. TENNENT, Jr., and THOMAS MIDDLETON, Jr., Esqrs., acting as Secretaries.

L. W. SPRATT, Esq., addressed the immense auditory ably and eloquently in reference to the now engrossing subject of thought and deepest concern among our people, and concluded by offering the subjoined preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is now certain that Mr. LINCOLN has been elected President of the United States; and, whereas, that election determines the fact that the powers of this Government have passed to the hands of a section only of this Union, and of a section implacably hostile to our interests and our institutions, we, citizens of Charleston, deeming it our privilege to express to the General Assembly of this State, in session now, our hopes and wishes upon this emergency, and deeming a call of a Convention to consider of secession a measure eminently demanded by the exigencies of this occasion. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That it be urged upon the General Assembly to promptly call a Convention of the people of this State to meet at the earliest possible moment and sever our connection with the present Government.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent by telegraph to our Senators and Representatives in that Assembly, with the request to place them before their respective Houses.

The flag of Georgia was at this moment borne into the Hall, and the effect upon the vast assemblage, when it was unfurled, may be imagined; we have no words to indicate the state of enthusiasm which it excited.

At this time Hon. A. G. MAGRATH entered the Hall, and was received with the most exciting demonstration.

JAMES CONNER, Esq., followed Judge MAGRATH in a spirited address.

WM. LAIDLER, Esq., then presented the subjoined resolution, which was seconded by GEORGE N. REYNOLDS, Jr., Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to proceed to Columbia, to recommend to our Delegation in the State Legislature, now in session, to act immediately in reference to the call of a Convention, and that the Committee consist of Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, Hon. W. F. COLCOCK, and JAMES CONNER, Esq.

The meeting was also addressed by THOMAS Y. SIMONS, Esq., B. R. CARROLL, Esq., and the eloquent, the trumpet-tongued JACKSON, of Georgia, who was received by a waving of hats and the general uprising of the audience. Hon. W. F. COLCOCK also addressed the meeting. S. Y. TUPPER, Esq., introduced Mr. BARTOW, of Georgia, who was also received with all the demonstrations of joy and delight.

On motion of Capt. E. M. WHITING:

Resolved, That a special train of cars be provided to convey the Delegates from this meeting to Columbia.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN COLUMBIA.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, Nov. 10.

Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, Hon. W. F. COLCOCK, and JAMES CONNER, Esq., reached Columbia yesterday evening. They were met at the depot by a large crowd. Mr. BUIST, the Chairman of the Charleston Delegation, received them with a few pertinent and eloquent remarks. The Mayor and Aldermen, also gave them a cordial reception, extending to them the hospitalities of the city. About 8 o'clock, the Minute Men began to march down to the Congaree House with music and fireworks. When they reached there a crowd of about two thousand had assembled. Gen WALLACE introduced the guests of the city. Capt. J D. TRADEWELL welcomed them in an eloquent speech of some length. They each came forward and addressed, in an able and impressive manner. Mr. A. P. CALHOUN, Col. CUNNINGHAM, Col. BUIST, Col. GREGG, Gen. GARLINGTON, M. W. GARY, W. WHALEY, Gen. MARTIN, and Mr. R. B. RHETT, Sr., addressed the assemblage.

EXCITEMENT AT COLUMBIA.

We have never seen more enthusiasm than was created by the action of the Legislature on yesterday. On Friday, the Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, appointed the first Monday in January as the day for the election of delegates to the State Convention. This gave general disappointment. When the bill came to the House, the time was altered to the 6th of December, and the 17th of December as the time for the Convention, by a unanimous vote. It was then returned to the Senate, and adopted by a unanimous vote. The enthusiasm is immense, and no doubt exists now that South Carolina will go out of a Union in which she, and the other Southern States, have been subjected to a sectional domination which depletes her through its revenue and commercial system, and which, in total disregard of her treasure expended, her blood spilt, and her Constitutional rights, now proclaims through the majority of numbers, that she shall be excluded from the common domain of the Federal Government. The day of Southern Independence has dawned, and yesterday's action will sooner or later secure a Southern Confederacy. The South alone must govern the South. The passage of a bill by a unanimous vote of both Houses, is an unprecedented act in the history of our State Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI.

NO REBELLION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

From the Vicksburgh Whig.

From the 4th of March next, the country is to be for four years headed by a Black Republican; and the question now presented to us and to each man in the land, is: What is my duty in this crisis in our national affairs? What does patriotism require of me? How, as a true man, recognizing all my responsibilities as a citizen of the United States, as a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and as a member of society, am I to comport myself? Shall I follow the rash and mad advice which the Governor of this State, forgetting the dignities and solemn trusts of his post as guardian of the safety and rights of the *whole* State, has, in advance of the actual fact, urged upon the people? Shall I yield to the passionate and inconsiderate teachings of our United States Senators, who, *sworn* to support the Constitution, have recommended to the people of Mississippi, in the contingency that is now upon us, to break the bonds imposed by that sacred instrument and put ourselves into a hostile attitude to the Government under which we live, and over which they themselves but yesterday sought earnestly, by the peaceful and lawful method of the ballot-box, to place a ruler of their own choice? Shall I, in consequence of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, odious as it is, obnoxious as he is, dangerous as he may be to our rights and mortifying to our pride as the success of his party is, and ultimately disastrous to us as will be their policy if it finally prevail, shall I refuse to submit to his Government, throw off my allegiance to it and raise the standard of rebellion against the constituted authorities?

For our part, our course is already taken. We answer these questions, each and every one, at once and emphatically in the negative. *We do not mean to rebel against the Government because an obnoxious man has been made President. We do not mean to raise the standard of resistance. We do not mean, either by precept or example, to advocate secession or revolution, until a necessity arises for a resort to such stern and terrible remedies.* When the Administration of a Black Republican trenches upon our rights, we will resist it *in the Union* by every effort and means to which, under the Constitution and laws, as honorable men, we can resort. If it prevail over us, and proceed to deny or deprive us, so much as by one jot or tittle of our clear and undeniable rights, then if resistance in the Union be unavailing, resistance out of it, and to the bitter end, and to death itself, would be our advice, which we trust also we would be manly enough to illustrate by our example. But merely because a danger threatens us, we shall not rush into wild and mad schemes, which will lead us we know not where. Because a President who holds that the South has no rights under the Constitution of the United States in the common Territories of these United States has been elected, but who is powerless, because both branches of Congress are against him, to enforce his views, we shall not advocate a secession from the Union, the inevitable result of which must be *a total abandonment of all our interest in these Territories forever*. We shall advocate no such blind and suicidal course. We shall not be so unjust to Kentucky and Virginia, and all the border States, as to abandon them and leave them, at still greater odds, to contend against contemplated aggressions which threaten them a thousand fold more than us. No. We shall *submit* to the evils, confessedly great though they may be, of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, and will, armed as we have ever been with truth and right on our side, maintain the rights of our State and our section, dauntlessly against the enemies of the Government both at home and abroad. With a clear conscience, with the Constitution and the law on our side, in defence of what we believe right and the true interests of the people, we will stand by the Union of these States, and oppose, with all our power, every attempt at its dismemberment. *We agree with the Sovereignty of Mississippi, regarding secession as revolution, and we do not consider revolution justifiable until our oppressions are intolerable to us, as a free and independent people.* This great nation ought not to be destroyed or disfigured by the successful efforts of the mad advocates of disunion. Its majestic pillars ought not to be overthrown through the passions of disappointed demagogues and politicians, or the more sincere but equally dangerous schemes of open revolutionists. And we mean to oppose, and defeat if we can, all attempts, come from what quarter they may, to drag or drive the people into open hostility to the Government under which we this day enjoy the greatest amount of liberty and happiness of any nation that ever existed. Let others do what they will, for us, we will stand by the *Union, the Constitution and the laws!* * * *

The Breckinridge men are not all for disunionism, as some of the *excessives* seem to think. His greatest strength lay in the fact that he was known to despise the issue on which his friends down this way were running him. Judge ALONZO SNYDER, of Tensas Parish, one of the most prominent and influential leaders of the Breckinridge faction in Louisiana, declared openly before the election, that if LINCOLN should be elected, and an attempt made to dissolve the Union, he would become a candidate for the State Convention on the *Union ticket*. There are numbers of other Breckinridge leaders in that State who notoriously occupy the same position.

GEORGIA.

The Savannah *Republican* comments upon the proceedings at a meeting which was held there some days since, and the result of which has been announced by telegraph. The *Republican* says:

"For ourselves, we may add, that we think the time has arrived for something to be done either for a reconciliation or a separation. We cannot live as we have lived. Dissolution, if not something worse, surely awaits us under the existing order of things. No better day to look this question sternly in the face and deal with it practically, will be found than the present. A movement of the Southern States now, conceived in virtuous and patriotic motives and carried forward with that dignity, wisdom, moderation, and freedom from excitement that should mark the conduct of a people who feel they are in the right, we believe will result either in restoring peace and harmony to this great but unhappy country, or in the honorable, rightful, and independent political existence of our own section. We hope for the former; we believe true wisdom and firmness will obtain it; but should the latter be our destiny, it will be no fault of our own. On all questions that may arise, Georgia should avoid precipitate action, and on reflection, *act for herself*. She should sternly refuse to be embroiled, or driven into measures, by others, against her own will and the convictions of her best judgment. Whatever may be her course we shall be with her, as a loyal son, irrespective of individual views, and to the end of the chapter."

A writer in the Atlanta *Locomotive* urges the necessity of stopping the wheels of Government, "now that the American Government in all its branches has passed into the hands of an Anti-Slavery majority, without the hope of any change in the future." He suggests the following plan to accomplish the ends aimed at:

"A majority of the Senate of the United States constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. Without that quorum no law can pass, no resolution be received from the House, nor can the Electoral votes of the various States for President and Vice President be counted so as to ascertain the choice, or declare who shall be President of the United States from the 4th of March next. By the absence of every Senator from the South, and the Senators from California and Oregon, and every Representative, the Government of the country is at a stand-still; no appropriations can be made, no officer of the United States can receive his salary. By this course, if there is suffering, it will not fall on the South. But we may bring the insane fanatics of the North to a full comprehension of the ruin they have brought on themselves. When every city at the North is in a state of bankruptcy and every manufacturing establishment closed, and the employes turned out to starve on a godless community, they will realize what they have heretofore ridiculed."

The Atlanta *Confederacy* has another plan which it thus presents:

"We think now, that a Convention of the Southern States should be postponed, for it is well understood, that in no case, or under any circumstances can a sectional Black Republican President rule the Slave States. This, we believe, is the settled and unalterable determination of the South. Our only advice is, stand firm South! Such then being the facts of the case, a Convention of each Southern State is unnecessary for the present at least, but let there be a National Convention of all the States, to convene the first day of January, in Washington City and composed of delegates, two only, from each State, elected by the people, and let the object be a final and unchangeable settlement of the Slavery question, and all other differences which agitate the public mind and alienate the two sections. In that Convention let each section of the Confederacy present its *ultimatum*, and then, if a satisfactory and amicable adjustment of all differences cannot be effected, then, and not till then, should the South withdraw and establish a separate Government. Such a Convention should be composed of the ablest, the most experienced and conservative men. If such shall be the will of the people, they need not fear the result. And let the action of that Convention be referred to the people for rejection or ratification."

Elsewhere the *Confederacy* has this startling paragraph:

"The country is in revolution and solution, and a few more taps will precipitate the fair fabric into chaos and irretrievable ruin. We learn that a mob has already set fire to the *Tribune Office*, New-York, and likewise to the Astor House, which has been for many years the head-quarters of the leading fanatics of the North. It has been in the Astor House that the various schemes for the destruction of Slavery have been concocted by SEWARD, WEED, HALE and GREELEY. And it has been through the columns of the *Tribune* and *Herald* that the poison has been disseminated broadcast over the land. It is nothing but *justice* that an indignant and outraged people should have lain these dens in ruins."

The Atlanta *American*, after certain calculations, concludes:

Sixthly—All who are in favor of civil war, starvation, ruin, desolation, robbery, arson, murder and the utter destruction of the South, should go for disunion if LINCOLN is elected.

The following call appears in the Savannah *News*:

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF CHATHAM COUNTY: I am authorized by his Excellency GOV. BROWN, to arm and equip 100 men with the latest and most approved weapons. Those of you who are anxious to attach yourselves to a military corps, *ready to meet any call from the South*, at a moment's notice, are invited to meet at my office, at 7½ o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the 7th November.

None need come who cannot furnish his own horse.

C. A. L. LAMAR.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Democrat* concludes a long article with this paragraph:

"South Carolina can make nothing by secession. She will not then be half as independent as she is now. If she sets up peaceably by herself, she will be subject to any aggression that she has not the physical power to resist. When she deals with the rest of mankind, she should recollect there is no limit to power but power. In this Union, the present generation are as secure as their fathers. They have even less to bear that is offensive. It is true that an Anti-Slavery party has elected a President by accident, by a vote which will lack a million of the popular vote of this Union. He will be an Executive without power and influence. He can't get along with the Government, except at the mercy of his opponents. He can't take a dollar from the treasury without their permission. He must conciliate the South, or execute no Federal law in this half of the Union. Masterly inactivity in the South, without the breach of any law, would render the operations of the Federal Government here a nullity. Let every patriot stand by the Union, and the Constitution, and the laws. We shall have the power and influence of three millions against two of the voters, if any illegal or constitutional aggression is attempted. It is a fact that the North is less Anti-Slavery now than it was in 1820. Then a Slave State could not be admitted into the Union; now Cuba would be admitted in a month after the meeting of the next Congress, if she were ready to come. There is no danger in LINCOLN nor his party; they have no power; the latter will have no existence two years hence. Its victory will kill it. Such considerations must occur to Southern men sooner or later. They will certainly occur to those who come after them. Their descendants will condemn the folly of the hour; and the historian would regard the secession of a State, for any reason now existing, as an extraordinary exhibition of folly and recklessness."

The *Courier* says:

"Kentucky will not go out of the Union in consequence of the election of LINCOLN. We do not suppose there is one man in it who thinks she will take such a step. She will wait and hope, until there is no room for hope. But she will not aid LINCOLN or Gen. DOUGLAS in hanging the citizens of any State for obedience to the Constitutional authorities of such State. She will not become the hangman of the Federal Government in such a case. *She will never permit an army of Northern mercenaries to be marched across her territory to force one of her Southern sisters to remain in a Union from which in a proper manner she has determined to withdraw.* She will advise moderation, counsel prudence, urge forbearance, use all her influence to induce the Southern States to remain in the Union until there is hope for peace, or justice, or safety in it; she will, and can, and ought to do no more."

Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE publishes a letter in the Louisville *Democrat*. He declares it as his belief that the question of secession is to be thrust upon the nation, no matter who is President. He says:

"These Southern men know that Gen. JACKSON is not President. They know that they have friends in the present Cabinet, and if they succeeded in electing their Southern sectional candidate, they believed that this doctrine of secession would exercise a controlling influence in the formation of the new Cabinet. When, in 1832, South Carolina threatened secession and resistance to the laws of the United States, Gen. JACKSON did not weaken the Executive arm in the South, but added to its strength there. Has this been done by the present Executive? The right of peaceable secession does not exist, and forcible resistance to the laws of the United States, by the citizens of any State, though acting in obedience to the authority of such State, is treason in such persons.

I have been pained to hear so many of the promising young men of my native State contending that a State had the right to secede from the Union, and to resist the authority of the United States within its limits, to form compacts and conclude treaties with foreign States, and with other States of the Union.

I am anxious that the people of Kentucky shall speak upon this subject, and speak in a tone and manner which will be understood at home and abroad. I feel anxious that those who supported Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in Kentucky, who do not believe in this assumed right of secession, or who do not desire that the Union shall be dissolved, may unite with all Union men on this question. Let us all unite upon this one question, that the Disunionists may know they have no allies or sympathizers among the citizens of Kentucky.

How shall this be done? Allow me to suggest that the State Committees who may think with us upon the subject, shall forthwith jointly call a Convention of the citizens of Kentucky, in such mode and manner that each county opposed to secession shall send delegates to represent them in such mass convention. If this is to be done, 'then it were well it were done quickly.'

If the State Committees will not act, then I propose to meet in your city, at such time as may seem best, say fifty of my fellow-citizens, and make the call for such mass Convention. I hope all the papers in Kentucky opposed to secession will do me the favor to publish this letter."

MARYLAND.

MESSAGE OF THE NEW MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

The concluding portion of the Message of the Mayor of Baltimore, which was briefly sketched by telegraph, is as follows:

A period of great prosperity appeared to be opening for this city, but the prospect has been suddenly clouded by the effect produced on some of the Southern States by the recent Presidential election. As this is a matter deeply affecting the welfare of this community, which is inseparably bound up with the preservation of the Union, I may be permitted to allude to it here, so far as to express the hope that wise and prudent counsels may prevail.

The election of a President, according to the provisions of the Constitution, however unacceptable he may be to any portion of the Republic, can afford no justification for its disruption, and in any event, there can be no doubt about the course which policy and duty alike require the people of Maryland to pursue. While the citizens of this State are sensitive in regard to their constitutional rights, and are justly indignant at the enforcement of laws by some of the States which practically nullify one of those rights, and while they have suffered at least as much from unwarrantable intercourse with the institution of Slavery as the people of any other part of the United States, they have always been steadfast in their devotion to the Union; and will, doubtless, so remain, unless acts of aggression should be perpetrated or sanctioned by the General Government—a contingency which I hope and believe there is no reason to apprehend. I am confident that I express the unanimous sentiment of the people of Baltimore—the largest of the Southern cities—when I say that the true policy of Maryland is to adhere to the Union, so long as she can do so with honor and safety, but to stand prepared by constitutional means and within constitutional limits, to protect her rights, should they be assailed, and, in the meantime, to rest calmly in the hope that justice will be done her by the Government of the Union, which was created, and should be administered, by the whole people, for the common welfare.

Surely no cause has yet arisen sufficient to justify the overthrow of the noblest and most beneficent Government ever established by human wisdom, and which is consecrated and endeared to the hearts of all, not only by the abundant blessings of the present moment, but by the sacred memories of the past and the great hopes of the future.

HASTY ACTION DEPRECATED.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 13.

There is but one explanation of the course pursued by the Georgia Legislature, and by those Senators already elected who have signified their intention to withdraw from their position. If there was ever a time when the presence in Congress of men identified with Southern interests was important, that time, according to the showing of these very gentlemen, is the present. If there was ever a crisis in which good men and true were needed to stand in the breach and resist aggression—according to their own showing—that time is now. Only in their places, on the floor of the Senate, or in the more turbulent Hall of Representatives, can these gentlemen effectually serve their constituents. In the Union they have a battle-ground where the enemy has no advantage of position, no superior alliances, no overwhelming array of forces; but out of it they fight up hill, with the sun in their faces from the start.

There is no outspoken patriot who has dared to refer to this fact among the angry men who are now threatening to tear themselves away from the Confederacy. We do not think, we have never thought, that the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina have no cause of complaint. We do not imagine that the revolutionary talk of to-day is a sham game. On the contrary, we know that the most prominent Disunionists and Seceders are in earnest, and the explanation to which we referred above, the explanation of this disregard of their true strength *in* the Union, is that they are Disunionists *per se*. It would have been a disappointment to them if LINCOLN had been defeated, because the most potent argument for secession would have been wanting.

We are deeply anxious to see this excitement allayed, and we cherish the hope that a more conservative feeling will be manifested in the deliberations of the conventions that may be called by the Gulf States. There is a fearful responsibility resting upon the men whose course in the present crisis will shape the future of this once happy country. No amount of transient fame will compensate them for the enormous evil that they may do by hasty action now. It is one thing to talk vehemently of wrongs endured and of vengeance due—it is quite another thing to destroy a nationality that has never had an equal upon earth.

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Examiner* sketches the history of the Slavery agitation, and then proceeds to show that the Government is to be used as a permanent hostile agency against the institution of African Slavery. It says in conclusion:

"The policy of this Government is fixed. It will be active, energetic and relentless. This is no speculation, no idle dread, no ephemeral fancy of ours. It is the decree of powers and influences as resistless as fate, as indisputable as any truth in morals. The South knows what it is to expect. It cannot rest under this burden. It cannot obey this power. Its ruin is certain from this policy. Political power in this Government is about to be lost to it forever. Its property, its pecuniary interests, the sovereignty of its States, are and must be held at the will of the majority of the Northern people. In six months its power of resistance or of securing equality will be gone, if it does not make a prompt decision as to its line of action. What that action will be ought to be a subject of careful as well as early consideration. States are already considering it through their authorised agents. They must and will decide for themselves. But it would be well for all to be in communication. A crisis such as this does not allow time for dilatory counsels or hesitating action. * * * Virginia cannot, if she would, stand by and see the Slave States sundered. A power above that of Government or of party commands their union. Safety is only to be found in the close embrace of men and States who must have a common destiny, to whom kindred in blood, thought and interest give a common polity and have raised up a common assailant. They must have a common protection against those who would assail them. A common destiny awaits them, and united counsels should precede united action."

TENNESSEE.

THE SOUTH MUST NOT WEAKEN HERSELF.

From the Memphis Enquirer, Nov. 9.

South Carolina must move by herself, if at all. Such indeed seems to be the prevailing resolve. If the State proceeds to extremes, takes possession of the public buildings and offices, and erects her own independent government, it will certainly create a profound sensation. Not, however, so much on account of the act itself, for that is trivial, and would be heard of with decided gratification by many a National man who has been bored nearly to death with the disunion rockets from that quarter, were it not to be apprehended that more important and conservative States would also be drawn into the measure. Let the country be convinced the secession movement is not to carry off any State but South Carolina, and the subject would scarcely excite more than curiosity. That State would most likely be permitted to try the experiment without interruption from the General Government, or from any other quarter, and it would no doubt be rather a laughable spectacle. They would be too proud ever to ask to be taken back, but in ten years, a man worth a thousand dollars would be considered rich, if they carried on their government in a style commensurate with their haughty pretensions. The next generation might undo the action of the present, and probably would, as it could be done without inconsistency. But will Georgia go with South Carolina in this thing? If not, there is an end of the danger, be it more or less. Alabama and Mississippi would not join South Carolina, separated by an intervening State of the old Republic. In Georgia there is a strong Union party; so also in Alabama, and we may suppose that a measure so important as secession will not be insisted on by a bare majority in any State. Anything short of an overwhelming majority would not like to take the responsibility of so uncertain an experiment.

If this is correct, Georgia will stand fast, and secession will be confined to the Palmetto Empire. Mississippi would look on with longing eyes, perhaps, but the scheme would be impracticable with Alabama and Georgia adhering to the Constitutional Union. Mississippi, however, might make part of a union with Texas, but Louisiana is faithful to her nationality, controls the mouth of the great river, and, in short, would spoil the Southwestern Union. The best course, after all, seems to be to stand together. Weaken not the ties which now bind us by similar institutions and fortunes, so that, if need be, our whole strength may be cheerfully put forth for our mutual protection. A divided North and South is bad enough, but a divided South is still worse.

THE PEOPLE MUST CONSENT TO DISUNION.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

It is the habit of those who publicly exhibit their spurious patriotism by their street talk in denunciation of every man, no matter how pure, who may have recommended the secession of a sovereign State, in the event of LINCOLN'S election, to charge that YANCEY and RHETT, and this man and the other is going to break up the Union. If their fulminations arise from fear let them dismiss their apprehensions. Mr. YANCEY nor Mr. RHETT nor no other man can accomplish so gigantic a thing. Nor can any Legislature. The people of the sovereign State desiring to secede can alone determine the question. If a State Legislature deems secession proper, as the Legislature of South Carolina, so we are informed by telegraph, has concluded, its next step is to call a Convention of delegates representing the people in their most ample and perfect sovereignty, to decide whether or not it will secede. Unless the power is confided by the organic law of the State to the Legislature, in which event the people would be committed to it, the Legislature cannot finally accomplish that object. Therefore, before a State secedes, a convention of the delegates representing her people will have to be held. The people will have to vote on the election of delegates, and thus the question comes up directly before them, and as they determine, the act will ensue.

Senator WIGFALL, of Texas, one of the *monstrum horrendum*, whose Gulliver proportions these timid conservatives fear can destroy the Union by his own individual act, expresses the idea in a clear and forcible manner. In his speech at Tyler, Texas, on the 3d of September, 1860, he said:

"Is any one stupid enough to suppose that Mr. YANCEY or Mr. RHETT can dissolve this Union? Can it be done except by the people? Does any one suppose that *the people* would elect a Legislature to call a Convention to dissolve it, *unless the Union had actually become a curse!* Could two such elections take place without much delay and discussion? Are the people incapable of self-government, and can they not be trusted with the management of their own affairs? Have they not a right to live under such government as suits them? Have they not the right to alter, amend, reform or abolish their forms of government when they see fit? If not, are they free? What is the meaning of the bills of rights adopted by the people of the different States? Are they sounding brass and tinkling cymbals? Does the acknowledgment of a right involve the necessity of exercising it; Does not all experience show that men are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms of government to which they are accustomed?"

We hope, then, that those who are alarmed will banish their fears. The people of Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and the other frightful precipitating States are bound to have their say in the matter. The vote of the humblest man in either of those Commonwealths will count as much as that of Mr. YANCEY, or that of Mr. RHETT, or that of any of the other Southern Statesmen whose names afford to the FOOTES, and those of like ilk, the themes for the vent of so much virtuous indignation.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE REMEDY.

From the Memphis Bulletin, Nov. 9.

In the meantime, in view of the action of the South Carolina Legislature, the question presents itself, what will Mr. BUCHANAN do? What course will the Federal Government adopt toward the rebellious State? The action of the fire-eaters is not against LINCOLN'S Administration, but against that of Mr. BUCHANAN—the President of South Carolina's own choice. Of course the President has the power to enforce her obedience, and if only the wicked leaders of this secession movement were to suffer, we should like to see the President issue a proclamation, commanding their obedience to their solemn oaths, and in the event of failing to comply, to make examples of them. But then, it is easy to see that such a policy might not only unite the people of that unfortunate State, but awaken a sympathy and coöperation among people of other States. Hence, we are disposed to recommend a milder, but in our opinion, a no less efficient plan. We believe that the best, and at the same time the harshest policy which the Federal Executive can now pursue toward the rebellious State, is *to leave her to herself—to let her alone severely*. It will certainly be a most effectual move by which to bring her back to that Union which she now affects so much to despise. Let the Federal Government, at every point where the railroads of South Carolina penetrate into the adjoining States, establish Custom-houses. The effect will be to strip Charleston of most of her trade immediately. Then deprive her of the benefit of the United States mails, for which, it is said, her citizens pay back to the Department only about one-third of the cost of transportation within their limits! Then, too, her commerce is now exclusively with the several States. Of course this will be at once subjected to the burden of tariff duties. The effect of this could scarcely be less than instant commercial ruin. It is estimated that nine-tenths of the merchandise now introduced into the port of Charleston is free of duty. Of course, as an independent State, she would be compelled to levy a tax upon these goods, to raise a revenue to support her army and navy—that is, unless she proposes to rely upon the "Minute Men" as her arm of defence—and we apprehend they would soon get tired playing soldier and supporting themselves. So that though the people of South Carolina have been clamorous about Federal taxes, in the shape of a tariff, since the days of nullification, her secession scheme will cost her about five-fold heavier taxes, imposed by the State. These are, briefly, the reasons which induce us to think that the best plan to adopt toward our troublesome and petulent sister, to bring her to speedy terms and begging for readmission into the family of States, is *to let her alone severely*. She will soon find she has jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire.

LOUISIANA.

THE POSITION AND DUTY OF THE SOUTH.

From the N. O. Picayune, Nov. 8.

The first impulse of thousands of good and true citizens of the South doubtless is to resist, in some decisive form, the accession to power of the head of the party which stands in an attitude of avowed hostility and offensive menace to the constitutional rights of the Slave States. Sensitive and chivalric, they see little difference between the utterances of a warm political contest, and the practical direction of legislation and the direct use of executive power to accomplish all of the revolution in the policy of the Government foreshadowed by the factious apostles of Republicanism.

As has before been suggested as probable, the news of the success of a party hostile in its attitude, not only to the South, but to every principle of honest constitutional construction, has been attended with the certain assurance of its impotence for evil. The Congress whose term commences in March, 1861, will present a good working opposition to any policy that is not national in its character. It will be impossible for the President elect to make an appointment, or influence a single hostile measure of federal legislation. He has clutched a barren honor for a party he represents. This fact should restore a good degree of confidence to the South, and lead it to await the issue of events.

That the organization of a sectional party is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution—that the attitude of majorities in the Northern States is a standing menance, should not be unheeded, but while both Houses of Congress and the Supreme Court stand between the cohorts of fanaticism and the Constitution, there can be no necessity, and it is not the part of wisdom, to abandon our position in the Union for any doubtful advantage to be secured out of it.

Greater watchfulness, higher prudence, a strong effort for concord of opinion, and a preparation for any possible event in the future, is taught by the result of the election just closed. A spirit of conciliation towards each other becomes a duty, and patient forbearance with opponents, while discussing the grave matters to which it gives rise, are necessary. There need be no doubt of the position of our whole people, if an attempt is made to reduce the doctrines of Republicanism to practice.

Those who to-day refuse to make the victory lost a cause of revolution would be the first to resent and resist an open, undisguised violation of the rights reserved to the States. They are not less true to the South because also true to the Union. They do not less see danger because they are determined to meet it in the Union. And it is because of their devotion, both to the State and the Federal Government, that they will not make an issue which cannot unite the people of the States who will all be imperiled by it, in every material and social interest.

A Southern Confederacy cannot be formed by States while in the Union. It is forbidden by the Constitution, as is any association of States for any such purpose. The secession of one State without concert with others is a species of dictation to its coequals of the South. Difficulties of every character surround the subject, and it requires deliberate preparation before a single step be taken. In the meantime we shall see what necessity may exist for action. We can judge whether this Government has proved a failure, and all hope of freedom is lost.

Such we believe will be the decision of the people of the South, and we look for the excitements of feeling to give place to a sober, intelligent, and deliberate purpose to take no hasty step, yet to be prepared for whatever the future may have in store.

AN EXTREME PRO-SLAVERY VIEW.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Nov. 8.

For ourselves, we are not unprepared for this result, nor for the remedy for its consequences. We have anticipated it from the moment the Southern people became divided into warring factions, and have had no hope for the South but in the vigorous and manly attitude of the great agricultural population of our section. Nothing now remains to us but to consolidate the power and influence of this class, so as to produce a harmonious and effective movement in behalf of the freedom, safety and sovereignty of the South.

In that event we must look to the great cotton States to lead, direct and control. They have the deepest interest, to them the peril is greatest, and the other classes of our population must coöperate with them or take sides with our sectional enemy. All parties are now extinct, except the party of the South and the party of the North. The old quarrels and contests, the ancient grudges and prejudices must be offered up on the altar of our country and our rights.

Men, parties and partisan traditions must alike be consigned to oblivion. Our homes, our firesides, our social system, our honor, our liberty, are enough to engage our undivided affection, care, solicitude and devotion. The South must consult, deliberate and determine with the grave dignity and serious purpose of a people who stand on the brink of a great peril—who are compelled to choose between a dishonorable submission and capitulation to a haughty and uncompromising enemy, for a temporary peace and the security of certain material interests, with an ever-present and increasing peril to even these, or accept the responsibility, danger and honor of a united resistance at all costs and sacrifices, to the dishonor and eventual ruin which are inevitable from our acquiescence in the government of the fanatics and sectional demagogues to whom the Northern masses have committed the powers of this Government.

This is the issue now presented in the South, and we shall await with deep anxiety the action of the leading States of our section upon it.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The result of the election in this State is doubtful, and nothing can be known positively for several days. The *Republican* figures DOUGLAS slightly ahead, with about thirty counties to hear from. The *Bulletin* figures BELL considerably ahead, with thirty counties to hear from. The vote for BRECKINRIDGE, as far as heard from, is 23,000; for LINCOLN, 16,000. Fifty-four counties, official, give BELL 34,894; DOUGLAS, 29,617.

MISSISSIPPI.

TOWNS IN WARREN COUNTY.

	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Vicksburg	309	296	52
County Box	196	146	24
Bovina	66	53	3
White House	17	—	—
Kinchloe's	8	5	7

Adams County, Miss.—Bell, 448; Breckinridge, 376; Douglas, 158.

Yazoo County—Bell, 41 majority.

Jefferson County, Miss.—Breckinridge, 51 majority.

Wilkinson County, Miss.—Brickinridge, 79 majority.

NEW-YORK.

Albany County—Official—Fusion Electoral ticket, 1,310 majority; Kelly, for Governor, 1,221 majority. Against Negro Suffrage, 5,469 majority. All the Democratic County officers are elected.

VIRGINIA.

The Alexandria *Gazette* reports all the Counties heard from but Braxton, Clay, Craig, Fayette, Giles, Logan, Mercer, Raleigh, Tucker, Wayne, Webster and Wyoming, which gave Letcher 161 majority, show Bell's gain 14,729; Breckinridge's gain, 9,531. Breckinridge's majority, so far, 131.

THE BOSTON NATIONAL GUARD—REVIEW BY THE MAYOR.—Company F National Guard, of Boston, Capt. JOHN F. HYDE, which has been on a visit to this City for the past three days, as the guests of the Eighth Regiment, was reviewed by the Mayor yesterday afternoon in the Park. The Company was escorted to the Park by Company B of the Eighth Regiment. The Mayor was accompanied in the review by Gen. BULLOCK, Quartermaster MORAN, and Major BEN PERLEY POORE, all of Boston. At the close of the review Capt. MOORE, of Company E, introduced Capt. HYDE to the Mayor, who expressed his gratification in being able to welcome a Boston Company to the City, and complimented the Captain upon the fine appearance of the men under his command. After going through with a variety of evolutions the Boston guests were escorted back to the Armory of the Eighth Regiment. The National Guard returned home last night by the New-Haven steamer, being escorted thereto by the whole of the Eighth Regiment.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Col. E. D. Baker's Speech—An Immense Mass Meeting of Republicans—How the War Wages—Local Politics—All but the Democrats Indorse the People's Ticket—Edward Stanley, Bell-and-Everett Man, Welcoming Baker—The Mysterious Triple Murder—Opposition Steamer Advertised—Gossip, News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[PER PONY EXPRESS.]

San Francisco, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860.

Last night we had the greatest political demonstration of the season. It was the occasion of the new Oregon Senator, Col. Baker's, welcome. His friends rallied in such throngs, in and about the American Theatre, as never were packed into, and spilled out of, any building in California, to hear any man, before. Everybody was there, and hosts of ladies beside. The Colonel was equal to the emergency. He had hard work to make his Popular Sovereignty and his thorough-bred Republicanism travel in harness together without hitching, but he did it. He took back nothing of the Popular Sovereignty of his Oregon speeches, nor bated a hair of his old irrepressible, up-to-the-handle Anti-Slavery. He rode along the lines drawn up for the battle, assuring the timid, confirming the courageous. He spoke two hours and a quarter, and not a fellow budged an inch from his seat till he had ended. He takes down and puts out of sight all others of our Pacific orators. He is merry, by instinct, in his most serious arguments. How he sometimes carries away his audience an incident will show. He had been saying that "even where despotism is rife, ideas of personal liberty are thriving. Even under the shadow of the throne of Russia—on the banks of the Seine, where the ashes of the First Napoleon repose—where the British Queen in majestic dignity presides over a nation of freemen—everywhere abroad, the great ideas of personal liberty spread, increase, fructify. Here—ours is the exception! In this home of the exile, in this land of constitutional liberty, it is left for us to teach the world that Slavery marches in solemn procession! that under the American stars Slavery has protection, and the name of Freedom must be faintly breathed—the songs of Freedom be faintly sung! Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel, hosts of good men, are praying, fighting, dying on scaffolds, in dungeons, oftener yet on battle-fields, for Freedom. And while this great procession marches under the arches of Liberty, we alone shrink back, trembling and afraid, when Freedom is but mentioned." The audience cheered, of course, but a gentleman on the platform, whom every one knew—an invalid—apparently carried away with enthusiasm, rushed to the footlights, and with extended arms, excessive vehemence, and hollow voice, exclaimed: "It is true! it is true, gentlemen! We are slaves, compared with the rest of the world. The Colonel is right!"—then, pale as a ghost, staggered back to his seat.

Possibly, some may think that the Colonel since his election may be a little lukewark in his Republicanism—cooled by the fusion in Oregon with the Douglas Party. Let such read the following, and judge for themselves. He had been talking about the Union, when pausing suddenly he said:

"But here somebody recovers his wits and seems to address me: 'Col. Baker, what say you of Seward's irrepressible conflict?' Why, this. If Mr. Seward had that opinion, I think he did right to express it. And I apprehend it is your opinion, too. [Laughter.] You don't think Slavery is going to last forever? God is too good for that. A thousand years is as one day in His sight, and it may take some time for it utterly to decay. I hope diseases won't last forever; I don't know that death will; I very much doubt if Slavery will. You, Breckinridge men, if there is a little vein of piety in you, inherited from your mother, [laughter,] not practiced by you perhaps—even you must hope that some day Slavery will be abolished. Mr. Clay—and he was no Abolitionist—used to felicitate himself that, by the freed slaves of our land, civilization would yet be carried to the banks of the Niger. Read Pope's Messiah—I don't know that Pope was an Abolitionist—though inspired poets are apt to be. [Applause.] Homer was, Shakespeare was, the Bible is, and Pope would be in very good company if he was. So long as there is a slave and a master in the world the slave's heart will throb for freedom. Educate him and he will fight for it. Nerve him and he will die for it—and you, to save your soul, can't help saying: 'Hurrah for the weaker party!' [Cheers.] I would shoulder my rifle to suppress insurrection; and yet in my own impulses, in the depth of my own reflection, I feel that if Mr. Seward, looking forward with the eye of a great statesman and philosopher, said the conflict was irrepressible—God go with him! I indorse the sentiment. [Tremendous cheers.]"

As the Colonel is famous for perorations, I think you will pardon me for reporting entire, imperfectly of course, as I am not up to that sort of thing, his concluding remarks. He had been saying that whatever was nominated in the bond he would abide—no more. Then he proceeded:

"In the presence of God—I say it reverently—freedom is the rule and slavery but the exception. It is a marked, guarded, protected exception. There it stands. If even public opinion must not be allowed to visit its dusky cheek too roughly, be it so; but go no further than the terms of the compact. We are a city set on a hill. Our light cannot be hid. As for me, I dare not, I will not, be false to freedom. [Cheers.] Where the feet of my youth were planted, there, by freedom, my feet shall ever stand. I will walk beneath her banner. I will glory in her strength. I have watched her, in history, struck down on an hundred chosen fields of battle. I have seen her friends fly from her; her foes gather around her. I have seen her bound to the stake; I have seen them give her ashes to the winds. But when they turned to exult, I have seen her again meet them face to face, resplendent in complete steel, brandishing in her right hand a flaming sword, red with insufferable light. [Vehement cheering.] I take courage. The people gather around her. The Genius of America will at last lead her sons to freedom. [Cheers.]

People of California, you meet soon, as is your custom every four years, to conduct a peaceful revolution. There is no danger. Disunion is far away. The heart of the people is right. It is a plain, honest, simple duty you have to perform. All the omens are good, and the best of omens is a good cause. On the Pacific coast we have labored long—we have been scoffed, beleaguered and beset. One year ago, a few days past, I, your champion, in your fair State, was beaten in a fair contest. With my heart somewhat bruised, my ambition crushed, one week later I stood by the body of my friend Broderick, slaughtered in your cause, and I said, 'How long!' [Sensation.] The tide is turned. The warrior, indeed, rests. He knows no waking—nor word, nor wish, nor prayer can recall him from his lone abode. In San Francisco I speak to hundreds, thousands who loved him: and in another, and, were I not in such a presence as this, I would say on a higher arena, when I shall try to speak for him, as I will, [A rumble of applause, increasing at last to repeated cheers,] I hope, and believe, I shall be able to say that his ashes repose among the people whom he loved so well, and who are not altogether forgetful of the manner of his life, nor of the manner and method of his departure.

People of San Francisco, you make me very happy and very proud. Your kind words greatly cheer me as they have often cheered me. I rejoice that a State, generous and confiding beyond any man's deserts, has placed me where I may be able to serve you. Believe me that as I can—not as a mere party follower or party leader—if I can serve you, I shall be extremely happy and extremely fortunate. And now, thanking you again and again, I bid you a cordial, heartfelt, affectionate farewell."

The whole audience rising as the orator took his seat, cheered him. It was half after 10, and he had spoken two hours and a quarter. But crowded as the house was, and suffocating in the galleries, not a dozen who succeeded in getting within sight of him, retired before the close. There were many ladies in the aisles of the dress-circle who stood to the last, but would not leave.

There were loud cries for Fremont. Mr. Sullivan, the Chairman, coming forward, said that Col. Fremont did not seem to be present on the platform. "Well, hunt him up then," cried a voice, which provoked merriment. But as he could not be found, the crowd fell to cheering for Lincoln, Hamlin, Baker, and the cause. Uncle Abe's Choir came forward, the log was brought in, and the song of "The Maul and the Wedge"—the anvil chorus—was well rendered. Then with more cheers, the meeting was dismissed, and the great mass of men and women thronged into the street.

When the Colonel had his formal reception here on Monday last, men of all parties and professions turned out to welcome him. There was but one significant incident occurring. Hon. Edward Stanley, who two years ago was the Republican nominee for Governor of the State, has during the canvass stood aloof from all party connections. But on this occasion he was present by arrangement, and made the principal speech. He was sweet upon the Republicans, and prophecied the certain election of Lincoln, yet pronounced himself a Bell and Everett man. A leading Republican proposed three cheers for him, when he sat down, which were given heartily. It looked as though the programme was likely to be—Edward Stanley, a lover of the Republicans, a Bell and Everett man from principle, and not at all offensive to the Douglasites,—for United States Senator in place of Gwin. Long ago, the *Bulletin* named him and Edmund Randolph as two men, upon either of whom the opposition to Gwin might successfully rally. Mr. Stanley would command the admiration of the better part of the community and the respect of all. He is one of the chief pillars of the Episcopal Church, and is a member of the Standing Committee, which in the absence of Bishop Kip, is the chief Episcopal authority in the diocese. He busies himself about law matters, and is only foremost in most reputable works.

The New-Almaden case, after boring our folks for months, has at last become an attractive entertainment. Mr. Peachey, our worthy, lavender-gloved State Senator—who, by the way, is not unfrequently spoken of as a gentleman who would spend as much money to be elected United States Senator as Gwin himself, if there were any promising opening for him at the hands of a Democratic Legislature—accomplished his opening address for the claimants against the Government in little over a week. Mr. Randolph, for the Government, replied, occupying only another week. Senator Benjamin commenced his argument for the claimants on Monday, and finished last evening. Being a distinguished stranger, and not having dulled the edge of his reputation by lecturing, he drew beautifully. The United States Circuit Court room is very large, but it was filled to its uttermost daily. Ladies, lawyers and Judges—for none of the civil Courts were in session during the week—thronged it even to the steps leading to the Bench where Judge Hoffman presides, and Judge McAllister keeps him company. The Senator is making this terribly tedious case interesting, and reducing the complications of its history to its lowest terms.

The great mystery of the murder of Theophilus Johnson's family remains as inexplicable as ever. Theory after theory has been exploded, and the excitement is abating without the public receiving any satisfaction as to the cause. Mr. Johnson is a well-to-do house-carpenter, who owns a milk ranche under the shadow of Lone Mountain—a solitary place in the chapparal, away from traveled roads, and with no neighbors near. His wife was a worthy woman, a member of Rev. Mr. Lacy's church, who, notwithstanding the long distance from town, was a regular attendant upon the church services. Her daughter Anne, a sharp girl of thirteen, belonged to the Sabbath School, and generally rode in with her father, as he came to his work, to attend to day school. The only son was 15 years old, a member of the High School. On Monday last the father and son came to the city early. The son reached home just before dark, and found his mother dying on the bed, the clothes saturated with blood. Half-way under the bed was his sister, dead, with terrible wounds on her head. The lighted candle was under the bed, which was slowly consuming. The room was full of smoke, the doors locked, he having effected his entrance through the window. The lad rushed to the nearest neighbors, then springing into saddle, hastened to town. Riding in, the horse threw him. But a friend of the family cared for him, gathered his story, and rushed on for the police. Chief Burke mounted a force of officers and set them to scouring the hills for the murderer. A hired man, William Cooke, who had been with the family but a few days, was missing. The axe belonging to the house, and which he had been working with, was found, covered with blood, by the girl's side. Suspicion pointed to Cooke as the murderer. Early next morning a thorough search was organized, and soon Cooke was found, lying on the ground near a patch of ground that he had been spading, his skull broken, his brains scattered—murdered, evidently, with the same axe that dispatched afterward both mother and daughter—for Mrs. Johnson only lingered twenty-four hours longer, and then died. Very many rumors have been afloat pointing to various persons, and dozens have been arrested on suspicion, but no light comes of their investigation.

Mr. C. A. Washburn, of the *Times*, and one of the Republican Electors, has been very sick of a liver trouble; but he is now recovering.

The *Saranac* left to go down the Coast last Thursday. She is said to be in excellent order.

People begin to doubt whether, after all, Mr. Gwin may not be kept at home, where he is so well appreciated. Members of the State Republican Committee begin to figure it out that California can be carried for Lincoln. My faith is not equal to the belief, however, though a terrible revolution is sweeping down through the valleys.

To the amazement of everybody an opposition steamer for Panama is to-day advertised to leave here on Monday, Nov. 19—the *Moses Taylor* to meet at the Isthmus the *Coatzacoalcos*, the rates of passage being put at $150, $100 and $75 to New-York. Capt. McGowan is having his "rolling Moses" scrubbed and cleaned and put in perfect order, and is bound to go at the appointed time,—providing he does not get orders from the other side to stop, and just those orders are the next things we look for.

The *Uncle Sam*, with the passengers who left New-York on the 1st of October, is not yet heard from. Being twenty-six days out already, the presumption is getting ground that there has been more trouble at the Isthmus.

The death of F. P. Tracy at Lowesville, N. Y., has caused deep regret here, especially among the Republicans, who very highly appreciated his talents as a partisan orator. The Courts respect his memory by early adjournments.

The Republicans ate a whole roasted ox, listened to a speech from Col. Baker, made a Wide-Awake torch-light procession, and, it is to be hoped, many converts, at Petaluma last Tuesday. The Breckinridge people go over the Bay to eat cattle, roasted whole, to-day. The Douglas folk have indulged in no great demonstration lately.

For municipal offices, which excite a great deal more attention than all other offices combined within the city, the people have put forth an honest ticket, asking no questions as to the National sentiments of their nominees. The Republican County Convention indorse them all, with a single exception. But some violently partisan members of the Republican Party bolt. This is nuts for the Democrats. Warming with its refreshment, they have succeeded in fusing upon part of a local ticket, in spite of the objurgations of their organs. The heads of the several tickets are as follows: Peoples', Republicans', and Bell and Everett nominees for Judge of the Twelfth District Court, Alexander Campbell; for District-Attorney, Nathan Porter; for Chief of Police, Martin J. Burke; for President of the Board of Supervisors, (*de facto* Mayor,) H. F. Teschemacher; for Tax Collector, E. H. Washburn; for Superintendent of Streets, George T. Bohen. Democratic (Fusion) nominees: for Judge of the Twelfth District, Wm. T. Gough; for Chief of Police, Wm. B. Fairman; for Tax Collector, Nathan K. Masten; for District-Attorney, E. A. Lawrence; for Superintendent of Streets, Geo. D. Nagle. Most of the incumbents of these offices are paid in the honor of the position,—the Tax Collector excepted, whose fees are supposed to count up to $30,000 annually. All efforts to limit his profits have failed thus far. The People's nominee pledges himself to take but $8,000, and turn the balance into the City Treasury. There is every reason to believe that the People's Municipal ticket will be elected, as usual. If so, have faith in San Franciscan popular sovereignty henceforth.

GLAUCUS.

From Idahoe Territory.

CONVENTION AT CENTRAL CITY—NOMINATION OF A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

Central City, Idahoe Territory, October, 1860.

For the last three days, a Delegate Convention has been in session here, and early last evening, having concluded its labors, it adjourned *sine die*. During its rather stormy deliberations, it was ably presided over by Sam. C. Hull, Esq., from the Spanish Bar, assisted by a long list of Vice-Presidents, and Lewis N. Tappan, of Denver, as Secretary; Thomas Gibson, of Denver, and Dr. Carlton, of Spring Gulch, Assistants. Seventy-one delegates, representing the several districts, were in almost constant attendance, some of whom made every effort in their power to break up the Convention, secure its adjournment, without accomplishing the objects for which it was convened, but in this the factionists were unsuccessful, and the business to be done announced in the call, was completed. First, the plan of a judicial system; the repudiation of the Provisional Government; the nomination of delegates to Congress; the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska Territories, and Commissioners to Washington. Second, the appointment of an Executive Committee to superintend the arrangement for elections, &c., &c.

A Judiciary Committee was appointed to draft a plan, and submit it to the Convention, for the establishment of three judicial districts in the Territory of Idaho, to define the duties of the Judges, Sheriffs and Clerks of the said districts. The report was made and adopted, and on the 20th of November next it is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection. If ratified, the Judges, &c., are to be elected and enter upon the discharge of the discharge of their official duties.

On the 6th of the same month, an election is to be held for the election of a Delegate to Congress. Col. Morgan is the nominee of the Convention for this position. Delegate to the Kansas Legislature, Ed. McCook, of Central City, is the nominee. Mr. McCook was formerly Secretary of the Territory of Minnesota, and also a Delegate to the Nebraska Legislature. Rev. Mr. Wilkinson is the nominee.

The Committee on Business reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted by the Convention, declaring a repudiation of the action of the late Golden City Convention, including its indorsement of Mr. Williams, who claims to be a Delegate to Congress from the Territory.

Also, a resolution declaring the want of confidence on the part of the people in the so-called Provisional Government, as expressed in the recent vote, and protesting against all attempts to impose that Government upon our people. The people of this Territory are not even willing that they should play Government, thinking it may in some way or other compromise them, by construing their silence into an indorsement of the movement; therefore are they opposed to keeping silence at this crisis, but are determined to slay the beast without further ado.

The Convention, in its proceedings, ignored the name of Jefferson, as applied to this Territory, and used that of Idahoe instead, and if the judicial system as adopted by the Convention, be ratified by the people, as provided, the style of all processes shall be, "the people of the Territory of Idahoe," conceding to the people themselves the selection of the name for their Territory. Idahoe is to be the name.

The nominees of the Convention for the office of delegates to Congress, Kansas and Nebraska, go instructed to do all they can to secure the speedy organization of this Territory, and to protest, in behalf of the people, against any action calculated to postpone said object, or to interfere with the boundaries as already defined. The delegate to the Kansas Legislature, Mr. McCook, is instructed to enter his protest against the incorporation of any portion of Idahoe Territory into the proposed State of Kansas.

The five commissioners were appointed to go to Washington to coöperate with our delegate in securing a speedy organization of our Territory, grants of land for school, railroad and agricultural purposes, extinguishment of Indian title to the land, and appropriations of money for public improvements, the same as heretofore granted to other Territories.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The New Federal Judges in Favor with the Mormons—A Bit of Scandal in the Courts—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Great Salt Lake, Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

The present "sign" appear to warrant one in guessing that the new Federal Judges, Kinney and Crosby, will have pretty smooth sailing in Mormon waters. Eckles, Sinclair, and Cradlebaugh, in the days of their glory here, adopted a rather austere and restricted policy towards the Territorial Courts, Marshal, and Sheriffs. The rulings of these three Judges virtually ignored the existence of the offices of Territorial Marshal and Sheriff. The United States Marshal was decided to be the proper officer to execute Judicial processes, emanating from the United States Judiciary, whether in United States or Territorial cases. The rigid pushing of these rulings caused the transfer of certain prisoners from Cradlebaugh's Provo Court, in the Spring of 1859, to Camp Floyd, for military safe keeping, which prisoners were subsequently dropped, like hot potatoes, in double quick time, by Gen. Johnston and U. S. Marshal Dotson, on receipt of advices from Washington, to the infinite delight of the Mormons and the no small chagrin of the Gentiles in general.

The Mormon Judges, lawyers, and politicians urged that the United States Marshal was the proper officer in United States cases, and the Territorial Marshal and Sheriffs the proper officers in all Territorial cases. Whatever may be the legal merits of either side of this question, one thing is certain, that the question, and the action of the Judges thereon, developed a great amount of bad talk and bad blood, and it does seem as though the three Judges and the Marshal, somehow or other, could not sustain themselves in their position.

Judges Kinney and Crosby indicate that their rulings will be favorable to the Mormon view of this much-debated question, that is, that said Judges will honor the Territorial Marshal as the executive officer of the Courts in Territorial cases, and the U. S. Marshal as executive officer of the Courts in United States cases.

Again, the late revocation, by Judges Kinney and Crosby, of an order, made a short time ago by Judges Crosby and Henniken, appointing the times and places for holding the several District Courts in the Territory, on the ground of informality and inconsistence with the intent of Congress, is another mollification of Mormon soreness.

The people of the States have been so accustomed, of late years, to hear startling cross-purpose tidings from Utah, that surely, if only for the sake of variety and of rest, a slight change in the character of the news must be welcome. Besides, it need not be for too long a time, for if it becomes too dull and wearisome, the "rotation" principle will give a very fair chance for diversion next Summer. For a little while, then, we must be content if the spitting, snarling, growling, cat-and-dog-customs of the good old times of Judges Eckels, Sinclair and Cradlebaugh fall into desuetude.

Some time ago, the firm of Rodgers, Shropshire & Ross made over some kind of an assignment of their effects to the firm of Livingston, Bell & Co., of this city. But certain Eastern creditors of said Rodgers, Shropshire & Ross were so unreasonable as to be dissatisfied with that sort of arrangement, so the matter has got into the hands of the lawyers, and Deputy-Marshal Cunningham has been very busy of late with writs of attachment and all that sort of thing, which he unceremoniously sticks upon bags of sugar, chests of tea and bales of calico, at the expense of the afflicted firm of Rodgers, Shropshire & Ross. This firm came to Utah last year, rather too late in the day. They could only gather then "the gleaning of grapes after the vintage was done." They evidently did not take at the flood that happy tide in the affairs of men which then leads them on to fortune.

Nor was Mr. Cunningham satisfied with digging into the dry goods and groceries alone, for he put his dreaded fingers upon certain mules and wagons which were nearly ready for a journey to Pike's Peak, or some other promising country.

The privilege is generally conceded to the Mormons of doing things differently to what other folks do. And it is evident that the Mormon editors share in this privilege. See, from the following extract from the *Deseret News*, how the Mormons tell news in parables:

"Left in a Hurry.—It was currently reported yesterday that, on the evening of Monday, there was a display of 'civilization' made by a transient trader, in a way and manner that attracted so much notice that he thought it advisable to seek refuge in another county at his earliest convenience. If the facts are as stated, he will probably consider himself safer at Camp Floyd than elsewhere during his stay in the Territory."

Surely the good people in the States will consider the above enigmatical paragraph as clear as mud, quite. But, for the benefit of those who cannot see very far into a millstone, I will say that a man named Barnes, of the firm of Moore & Green, stands currently charged with administering a stupefying draught to a young woman named Neal, at a house kept by a man named McCormick, in this city, and then taking care of her all night. The affair created quite a sensation, and I suppose Mr. Barnes thought it not quite healthy for him, and so posted off to Camp Floyd.

Many people who have not lived in a Mormon community cannot understand the indignation of such a community in view of such a proceeding.

Of course, a splendid lawsuit hangs upon this affair, and the initiative has been taken. The Mormon newspapers, perhaps wisely, publish very little of such matters. Else, probably as much might be made of this as of the Shaw-Carstang affair at St. Louis.

Dr. Forney arrived from the East by last mail. It seems to cost the doctor many journeys and a great deal of trouble to settle up the affairs of his agency.

The last Mormon train from the East this season arrived this week. Mr. N. R. Wright brought in a merchant train of about eleven wagons. This merchandise belongs to a number of people, who clubbed their mites together in the Spring and sent for their goods from the States by Mr. Wright, who charges 15 cents per pound freight.

A company of Mormon emigrants, under Capt. Elisha Mallory, arrived a week ago from California, with nineteen wagons. Several of the company were from Australia.

The weather continues delightful, and the sugar-cane ripens and is being worked up rapidly by the dozen or so of mills in this city and immediate vicinity. There has been a greater breadth than usual cultivated this year, but much is being cut before fully matured, for fear of frost. The molasses sells for $3 per gallon, only half the price, however, which has been charged for molasses brought from the States. Beet molasses sells for $2.

The amount of wheat raised in the Territory the present season is variously estimated at from one to two million bushels.

The contract for furnishing grain for the use of the Army in Utah, has been awarded to Livingston, Bell & Co. at $1 for oats and $1 25 for wheat, corn and barley, per bushel. The Mormons grumble sadly at these figures.

The following, condensed from a recent sermon by Brigham, is too good to be lost, as it is very consolatory to an unblest class of ladies:

"For the sisters who felt disconsolate about not having any children, he had a word of comfort, viz.: that they will see the day when they will have millions, and when they have filled an earth like Eve has done, they will learn that that is but the beginning of their posterity and creation."

Are the Germans Know-Nothings?—The German Vote for Supervisor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial in Friday's Daily Times, headed "Analysis of our Local Contest," a passage occurs reflecting unjustly upon the *political intelligence* and the *patriotism* of the German Republican voters of New-York. In the name of this large and respectable class of your fellow-citizens, the insertion in your esteemed paper of these few lines is respectfully requested.

You say that "it is conceded that 5,000 or 6,000 German Republicans gave him (Mr. Schwarzwaelder) their votes, on the ground that he was their countryman, and the only countryman they had upon any of the tickets." The truth, Mr. Editor, is that all the twenty-two German Republican Associations of this City, representing a well-organized phalanx of at least 9,000 voters, repudiated *unanimously, and without any exception whatever*, the claims of Mr. Schwarzwaelder, on the ground—firstly, that he was, and always had been, an opponent to the party of human freedom; secondly, because by his election the balance in the Board of Supervisors might have been lost; and thirdly, because they considered the reputation of Mr. Stewart, the Republican candidate, as a man of education, intelligence and respectability, as entitling him to their hearty support.

It is highly improbable that Mr. Schwarzwaelder received more than fifty German Republican votes throughout the City of New-York—perhaps not so many—which can be easily shown from a comparison of the votes cast for other officers.

Yours, very respectfully, B.

FOREIGN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Mr. Rarey's Farewell to England.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, the great American horse-tamer, took final leave of his English friends at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The exhibition presented no feature of novelty, beyond the fact of its being a leave-taking, and the numerous audience which it attracted. The whole of the immense Handel Orchestra was crammed to the roof, and presented a most imposing appearance. The same may be said of every portion of the transept that was not railed off as an arena, whilst the first, second, and even third galleries, exhibited each its dense and eager rows of human faces. The Russian Ambassador and a numerous suite, occupied the Queen's gallery, and there were also scattered amongst the lower crowd an exceedingly numerous and conspicuous sprinkling of Orientals. Mr. Rarey began with *Cruiser*, who is now a model of docility and patience. Like Col. Crockett's squirrels, he comes down without the trouble of firing. He bends his knee for the strap, and falls, with ease, if not with dignity, the moment it becomes his cue to do so. He looked thin on Saturday, and his coat was rough, but neither of those symptoms is uncommon with horses at this season of the year. *Cruiser*, who is now the property of Mr. Rarey, goes with him to America, to assist in disseminating the new philosophy of horse-taming. After him came a chestnut, which was, if possible, still more docile; but here the harmony of the arena terminated. When the chestnut had been duly hobbled, tumbled, and otherwise done for, the whole transept suddenly became vocal with the unearthly screams of the Irish mare, who was about to receive her first initiation into the restraints of a civilized *manège*. This animal and another horse of fierce disposition were brought into subjection, and then Mr. Rarey delivered his farewell, in a few simple, manly words, full of friendly regrets and good feeling. He acknowledged the unfailing kindness he had always received from the people of England, and the fair hearing which had been given to his rather novel theories. He hoped he had done some good in the cause of humanity, by pleading as he had done the cause of our best friend, the horse, and by showing, to the best of his humble ability, the means by which its usefulness might be preserved without those protracted and brutal systems of training which at present caused cruel and needless suffering. He (Mr. Rarey) was about leaving England, perhaps forever; but he should to his last moment retain a grateful recollection of the friends he had made and the kindness he had received during his rather protracted sojourn in the old country. This address was vehemently cheered, and its delivery brought the interesting farewell performance to a successful termination.

Commercial and Financial Position of Great Britain.—The Manchester *Guardian*, in an article on the probable extent of British grain importations during the present year, and their effect on the money market, arrives at the following conclusions: "1. That the position of the Bank of England at this moment is such that an advance in the rate of discount may be expected, judging from precedent. 2. That the grain importations are likely to be on a scale which will keep up a demand for gold for the Continent, and at the same time check the customary remittances from America. 3. That there is little prospect of a cessation, or even a material diminution, of these influences, during the remainder of the year, and consequently, that when an advance in the rate of discount shall be resolved upon, it is likely to be sustained. On the other hand, there is the possibility that affairs in China may be brought to a speedy termination, which would end the drain for that quarter, while the circumstance must also be recognized that, owing to the political condition of the Continent, money is lower in most of the principal foreign cities than in London, and that there is consequently a tendency for capital to flow to this country. Hence, although the chances are in favor of an increase in the value of money, there is ground to suppose that any changes that may be found necessary will be of a moderate character."

The English Press on the Prince's New-York Reception.—The English are immensely proud of the way in which their Prince was received in New-York. The London *News* says: "The gain to both countries is enormous—literally incalculable, being of that profoundly vital and moral kind that cannot be reckoned by commercial arithmetic. An immediate mercantile advantage, a tariff, a treaty, a railway concession, has, of course, a definite value, and can be at once appreciated by all. But the friendly disposition that tends insensibly to the amicable settlement of disputed questions, and facilitates a thorough oneness of policy and interests, is a permanent gain of a far higher kind." And the London *Star* says that "the Prince has been received in New-York with a demonstrativeness of interest and admiration which only the heir apparent to the crown of a kindred and friendly nation, the son of a mother respected abroad, as she is beloved at home, for her conspicuous personal virtues, could look for among a republican people."

A Costly Present.—The following anecdote is going the round of the foreign journals: When the late Madame Bosio, the eminent cantatrice, who died not long since at St. Petersburg, was singing one night at a private party at the residence of Prince ——, she noticed a beautiful Havana lap-dog, as white as snow, lying on a sofa. Madame Bosio, soon afterwards, at the request of Prince ——, sang a favorite air by Glinka. This piece was received with enthusiastic applause; and the Prince, addressing the fair artist, said, "What can I do, Madame, in acknowledgment of the pleasure you have given us by singing that beautiful production of our national composer?" "Give me your little dog, Prince," she immediately replied. "You shall have him to-morrow, Madame." The next day the servant brought the animal. As it was very cold that day, the Prince had wrapped the little fellow in an Indian cashmere worth 15,000f., and he begged Madame Bosio to accept the dog with his wrapper."

Collection in Dublin for Capt. Wilson of the Minnie Schiffer.—Since Mr. Persse, United States Consul at Galway, forwarded to the Dublin *Evening Mail* office ten guineas, as his subscription to Capt. John Wilson, who so nobly came to the rescue of the sufferers in the *Connaught*, numerous citizens of Dublin have followed his example. The *Mail* says: "We suggest that a committee should at once be formed for the purpose of taking charge of the work of guiding and eliciting the expression of the public gratitude to the gallant Captain of the *Minnie Schiffer*. We shall ourselves feel pleasure in doing all we can to assist, and we have no doubt that all our cotemporaries (not otherwise preoccupied) will coöperate with us in so truly catholic an undertaking." Some of them, indeed, have already taken steps in that direction."

Stranding of the North Briton.—This steamer, of whose arrival out we have just learnt, went ashore on the morning of the 31st ult. at Ballycastle, a fishing village about two hours' sail from Londonderry. The *North Briton* called in at Londonderry at 4 A. M., and after landing her mails and some passengers proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool, and about two hours after leaving she ran ashore near Ballycastle during a dense fog. The telegraph dispatch announcing the accident states that every exertion was being made to float the ship off; that the cargo—the grain portion—was being thrown overboard, together with other articles, in order to lighten the steamer. The dispatch also adds that assistance was being sent round from Londonderry, so that there is no occasion for uneasiness either as regards passengers or ship.

Death of Alberto Mario.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* learns by private letters from Naples that Signor Alberto Mario, the husband of Mme. Jessie White Mario, has been killed. He was sent by Garibaldi at the head of a column of one thousand men, to put down a reactionary movement in Molise. The patriots were overpowered and cut to pieces by a body of Neapolitan soldiers six times their number. Only forty out of the thousand are reported as being saved, and in that number Mario's name does not occur. The encounter is said to have been tremendous, the Garibaldians having fought like lions, and against desperate odds. Signor Mario was a member of a very old Venetian family, who, all his life, has taken an active part against Austrian oppression. He lived for a long time in this country and in England, and, with his wife, joined Garibaldi in April last.

Prince Alfred at the Cape.—The people at the Cape are quite as enthusiastic about the gentle manners and graceful bearing of Prince Alfred as people at the antipodes are about those of his brother. A writer from D'Urban, Port Natal, goes into ecstacies over the fact that the boy Prince rode fifty-two miles in one day and killed sixteen bucks to boot. He is described as a splendid horseman. When the *Euryalus* left the Cape the Prince was put on the first watch: "All the Middies flocked round him, and when he told his twenty-days' tale, they said: 'Ah, Prince, it's all very fine, but tell that to the marines; we will wait till Jocelyn comes, that we may compare notes.' This anecdote was told at the Governor's table that afternoon."

The Sword of Tiberius.—The curious in antiquities will be glad to learn that the sword of Tiberius is for sale at Mayence, among the collection of Joseph Gold, recently deceased. It was discovered in that town (the Moguntium of the Romans) some years since, while excavating for a new fortification. It has occupied the learned classical writers of Germany much, and they have written as many pamphlets about it as did our antiquarians about "Bill Stump's mark."

The Prince's Collegiate Course.—It appears to be somewhat doubtful whether the Prince of Wales will enter Cambridge University as a member of the College of which the Prince Consort is an honorary member, the authorities at Trinity College not yet, it is said, having received any official information on the subject; and a rumor is abroad that he will place his name on the boards of Magdalene College.

Steam Shipping in England.—Great activity prevails, just now, in British steam shipping. There has been, in the past month, a good demand for new and second-hand steamers, and a fair amount of tonnage has consequently changed hands. Several builders have entered into contracts for new steamers, and other contracts are in course of arrangement.

Approaching Departure of the Neapolitan Bourbon.—The *Moniteur* quotes the following from the *Gazetto di Genova*: "We know positively that the English Admiral, Mundy, has received orders from his Government to place a vessel of war at the disposal of Francis II. and his family, for the purpose of conveying him away from the Italian States."

Alarming Illness of Baron Bunsen.—The illness under which Baron Bunsen has been for some time suffering, has suddenly taken so dangerous a turn that the absent members of his family have been summoned to the family residence at Bonn; only, it is feared, to be present at the deathbed of the Baron.

Fashions for November.

From Le Follet.

Various novelties in material have been prepared for the forthcoming season. We notice, also, a few of last year's goods with new faces, by the difference in pattern and general character. We may mention, among others, the *popline de laine*, in large plaids, or spotted with *petits pois*; the *reps*, with wide stripes downwards—green and black, or violet and black, are the most elegant colors for this material—printed *foulards de laine*, in dark grounds, with small bunches of flowers; and a new material called Turin velvet, a perfect imitation of terry velvet, but composed of silk and wool.

These fabrics are made with plain skirts, but very full; and the bodies generally have tight sleeves.

The *corsage à plastron* is very elegantly worn, and is very becoming to some figures. It is applicable to almost all materials. We noticed a very elegant dress of violet *taffetas antique* made in this style. The *plastron* was of black velvet, richly worked with jet beads. The sleeve was tight. At the top of the arm was a full puff, cross-barred with black velvet. In each diamond formed by the trimming, was a small jet hanging ornament. The skirt was entirely without ornament, excepting at the pockets. One on each side was defined by black velvet, shaped and trimmed like the *plastron* on the body.

Though *moires* and Pompadour silks are worn, *taffetas, antiques* and satins seem at present the favorite wear for a *toilette habillée*. Of these, the emerald green and the new shade, called *Havanne*, are the colors most elegantly worn.

Black *moires* are very elegant, and their effect depends entirely upon the style, and of the trimming by which they are accompanied. For instance, we have seen a black *moire* with a *bouillonée* of apple-green silk, and a *ruche* of black *guipure* in the centre. The sleeves were tight and had two puffs of apple-green silk at the top. Between them was placed a *ruche*.

Some dresses are being made with the skirt perfectly plain in front, the plaits commencing about two inches on either side of the fastening.

The Zouave jackets are beginning to be slightly wadded. Some are edged with a quilting of silk, of the same color as the skirt with which they are worn; others are trimmed with *chicorée ruchings*, an ornament likely to continue in favor throughout the Winter.

Many dresses that we have seen have been trimmed with *pattes* of velvet. We noticed a silk dress, *couleur Havanne*, which had small *pattes* of black velvet, edged with narrow *guipure*, placed down each seam in the skirt, and three rows on the body, one on each shoulder and the other between.

The *Macaron* and *Pierrot* buttons are still worn, and have a very nice effect when worn with thick dresses, on which a more elaborate style of trimming would be out of place.

Indoor skirts are worn with a slight strain, especially when made of satin. All kinds and styles of *passementerie* are making their appearance; some are extremely elegant. The skirts of some dresses are made *en pointe*, and embroidered *en soutache*, commencing very wide at the hem, and gradually diminishing towards the waist.

For evening dresses, light materials are most in request, such as *tarlatanes, nets, tulles, illusion*, crape, &c.; the *bouillonnées*, or narrow flounces, are the usual trimmings. The latter are generally set on very full, and fluted.

For *married* ladies, so simple a style of dress is, of course, not necessary. Lace takes the place of *tulle*, and jewels that of flowers. Lace flounces should have under-flounces of *tarlatane*, or they are apt to hang too heavily.

The *paletôt* and the *burnous* are reproduced with very slight variations. They are made of velvet, cloth, *taffetas antique*, &c. They are often trimmed with a new style of lace which has made its appearance, and is called *llama* lace, and with *macaron* buttons. *Passementerie* is a favorite ornament.

We have seen some large cloaks, confined at the waist with large plaits; a small *pèlerine* falls a little below the shoulders. Some mantles are loose in front and fitting behind; others fall in plaits from the shoulders behind, and fit to the figure in front.

A new cloak has made its appearance, called the *Landgrave*; it is bound with a narrow watered ribbon. The *pèlerine*, trimmed in the same way, is longer behind than in front. The sleeve is ornamented with a trimming up the seam of the sleeve, from the wrist to the elbow. The front of the mantle is closed by a *patte*, on which are placed two buttons.

Bonnets are worn large, advancing in the front, and *fuyant* at the sides. Velvet seldom forms the whole of a bonnet, but is generally accompanied by *tulle*, lace or crape. The interior of the bonnet is very seldom all white, the top being generally composed of black lace, flowers or velvets. A *chicorée ruche* often forms a *demi-guirlande*, and has a very elegant effect.

Evening head-dresses, of whatever they may be composed, invariably have the *diadème* form. Half wreaths of flowers and leaves, or flowers and lace, are very elegant. A *ruche*, pointed, and wide in the front, narrower at the sides, and then wide *under* the comb of the back hair, is very simple and ladylike. The hair is generally dressed *above* these head-dresses at the back. Gold combs, with hanging drops, either in gold, coral or pearls, are very *distingué*.

Many *coiffures de bal* are made of black velvet, *en diadème*. On the point in front, is placed a star or crescent of precious stones; on one side a drooping feather, generally tipped with gold, and falling on the shoulder.

Should this style of head-dress be made for an unmarried lady or young girl, the *quilles* are replaced by gold, the feathers by *barbes* of *blonde*. Nets are no longer seen, except for *negligé*; they are then generally accompanied by two bows of velvet, one with long ends placed high at the side; another, more *en touffe*, at one side of the back. These bows may be replaced by flowers; in this case the net, thus accompanied, may be worn as a dinner head-dress.

Humors of the Campaign.

Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal* rattled the small shot into the ranks of the Breckinridge Democrats on election morning, after the following fashion:

Sir Boyle Roche paid the rather equivocal compliment to a friend of his, saying: "I hope, my Lord, if you ever come within a mile of my house you'll stay there all night." So we say to the Secessionists, if you ever come within hail of our Kentucky boundary, please remain there till the crack of doom.

A special dispatch to the Charleston *Mercury* says Senator Wigfall, of Texas, informed President Buchanan that he will not resume his seat in the United States Senate if Lincoln is elected to the Presidency. A few more such effects from a Republican victory would almost reconcile us to the political calamity.

We give notice that we intend to continue the publication of the Louisville *Journal* until the 4th of March, 1865, and we shall print it in the United States. We don't relish the idea of collating New-Albany and Jeffersonville items under the head of "Foreign News."

The Charleston *Mercury* rejoices in the thought that the dissolution of the Union will enable South Carolina debtors to cheat their Northern creditors. The *Mercury* was rightly named after the god of thieves.

The editor of the Memphis *Avalanche* talks about seeking "companionship with the grave worms." Pray how long would the grave-worms continue grave in such funny company? Wouldn't their gravity be very speedily upset?

A Breckinridge editor in Mississippi sneers at a Douglas speaker as a "shoemaker." We don't know that the editor can possibly swallow a regular shoemaker, but he writes as if he swallowed a great many *cobblers* every day.

The Disunionists mean to *pronounce* John C. Breckinridge President of a Southern Republic. They have studied pronunciation in the Mexican dictionaries.

The Southern Disunionist, who talks of shutting the mouth of the Mississippi, had better shut his own.

We expect to see Wigfall drop one of these days, with his head in a sling or a sling in his head.

Mr. Thurlow Weed and the Helper Book.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Now that South Carolina, and the "Fire-eaters" of other Southern States, threaten to dissolve the Union, we have instituted a rigid personal inquiry into our own course and conduct towards the South. This inquiry results in a conviction that, with one exception, we have not, in thought, word, or deed, wronged our brethren of the Slave States.

We read the Helper Book, hastily, soon after its publication. It was the work of a Southern man—a native and resident of North Carolina. It contrasted the advantages with the disadvantages of Slavery, proving, as we thought, that the prosperity of North Carolina was retarded rather than promoted by Slavery. When asked, therefore, to aid in the publication of a large edition of a "Compend," we contributed $100.

At Washington, in December last, we first learned that this "Compend" contained the following recommendations:

1. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of non-slaveholding whites of the South.
2. Ineligibility of slaveholders—never another vote to the trafficer in human flesh.
3. No coöperation with slaveholders in politics—no fellowship with them in religion—no affiliation with them in society.
4. No patronage to slaveholding merchants—no guestship in slave-waiting hotels—no fees to slaveholding lawyers—no employment of slaveholding physicians—no audience of slaveholding parsons.
5. No recognition of Pro-Slavery men, except as ruffians, outlaws and criminals.

These recommendations are repugnant to, and in conflict with our principles, sentiments and sympathies. While those principles, sentiments and sympathies are all in favor of Freedom, they revolt at such modes of warfare. We have never opposed, or thought of opposing Slavery by such means; nor have we ever cherished, or intentionally given countenance to such a spirit.

Hon. John Sherman, who indorsed this *Compend* did so under misapprehension of its contents, and at the moment he was at liberty to do so, disavowed the obnoxious passages. This recommendation was unobserved by Gov. Morgan and others, who gave money to defray the expenses of publication.

That this disavowal may neither be perverted nor misapprehended, it is proper to say that it was promptly made last Winter, first in a letter to Mayor Berret, of Washington, next to the author of the book, and then in the *Evening Journal*.

Judge Pierrepont.—Judge Pierrepont, having resigned his place upon the Bench, has returned to his old office, and formed a business connection with Messrs. Stanley & Langdell, under the name of Pierrepont, Stanley & Langdell. The Judge, as we are informed, will devote himself to the trial and argument of causes in all the Courts, and to counsel business generally: while the office will conduct legal business in every department of the law.—*Evening Post.*

PERSONAL.

—The Portland *Argus* sums up a case recently argued in that city in the following curt style: "Freeman Waterhouse, libelant, *vs.* Eliza A. Waterhouse—Petition for divorce—cause, desertion. From the evidence in the case, it appeared that the wife was an 'exceedingly pious' woman, and that she left her husband on account of his profanity. Judge Appleton said she should show her piety in a becoming manner by returning to her husband; that she had no excuse for leaving him, and that if she continued to desert him after this nothing could be recovered of him for her support. The circumstances in the case were not sufficient, in his mind, to warrant him in decreeing a divorce. Libel dismissed."

—The deficit in the accounts of Henry M. Bates, late State Treasurer of Vermont, already reaches $50,000, and it is highly probable that the investigations in progress will reveal additional illegal expenditures. Of this amount not more than $10,000 will ever be recovered. Mr. Bates, who has been regarded as a man of spotless integrity, became involved by speculating in marble and soap-stone quarries. He was largely interested in the purchase of the Van Ness farm, near Burlington, and expected to made a fortune out of the *verde antique* marble upon it, but was sorely disappointed. Vermont has got to be economical for a year or two, to make up this deficiency in her accounts.

—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from this City, says: "Among the winning men on the Presidential election, one of the most successful is Morrissey, the pugilist. I was conversing on Friday with an acquaintance, who stated that he acted as stakeholder of a bet between the brawny John and another party to the amount of $8,000, and had only an hour before paid over to said John that amount in good current money. As a generel thing, there was little betting on the election. Persons accustomed to wager, and who bet to win, were unable to place anything to suit them. Few were willing to bet against Lincoln, and none againt Morgan."

—A singular card appears in the Brockport, (Ill.) *Advertiser*. Rev. A. S. Finch warns the clergy against a woman, who, small in statue and wearing spectacles, who met him at a camp meeting in Rockport and cajoled him into matrimony. Afterwards he ascertained that he was the third victim of her wiles. One of his predecessors lived at Bellville, (C. W.,) and the other resided in Wisconsin. The latter she left in a destitute condition with three children to provide for.

—A monument is about to be erected by the Virginians to the memory of Peter Francisco, a hero of the Revolution. Francisco died in 1831, previous to which event he served three terms as Sergeant-at-Arms in the Virginia Legislature. A design of the monument has been furnished, consisting of a neat granite shaft, 18 or 20 feet in height, which will cost about $600.

—Ayoub Bey Tarboulki writes to Col. B. F. Hale, of Auburn, to announce the safe arrival at Alexandria of Col. Iskander Agha Abcarius, one of the Syrian Commissioners who came to this country some months since to make collections for the suffering Christians, and who was sent back home under suspicion that he was an impostor.

—Mr. Jesse A. Glenn, a young attorney, and Dr. Moffit, both citizens of Dalton, Georgia, fell to quarrelling, on election, over "a drunken floater," as the papers elegantly express it. Mr. Glen insisted that he had a right to "vote him," and as Dr. Moffit persisted in urging objections, he settled the question summarily by drawing a pistol and shooting the Doctor.

—It is said that two members of the Fifth-avenue Committee, which issued that famous manifesto last Winter slandering Gerritt Smith, have preferred to compromise with him by the payment of $3,000 rather than stand the test of a libel suit. Mr. Smith intends handing over the amount to some charitable institution.

—At Syracuse two veterans voted on election day. Major George Middleton, who is in his 91st year, and the venerable Father Waldo, now 99 years of age, both cast their ballots for Lincoln. What is more remarkable still, each of these patriots voted for Washington as first President of the United States.

—As the loser in a bet on the result of the election, Mr. W. A. Pearce, of Portland, Me., a day or two ago, peddled 40 bushels of charcoal through the streets of that city. He created great merriment by clearing his throat with the juice from a lemon, in imitation of his leader, Mr. Douglas.

—Stephen A. Decker, proprietor of a restaurant in Philadelphia, committed suicide on Sunday, by hanging himself to the railing of a flight of steps in the yard back of his establishment. Fear of pecuniary losses is said to have impelled him to the act.

—Capt. Harley, of the British ship *Culloden*, narrowly escaped a lynching at the hands of the citizens of Mobile, a few days ago, for cruelties which were perpetrated under his direction upon a female passenger.

—Mrs. Douglas was so seriously hurt by the giving way of the deck of the steamer *Virginia*, at Montgomery, (Ala.) that she had to remain for several days at the house of Col. Seibels, editor of the *Confederation*.

—Miss Georgia Powell exhibits at the Mechanics' Fair in Richmond, Va., a doll which has been played with by five generations, and Mrs. A. P. Allen the cradle in which Henry Clay was rocked.

—The people of Waltham, Mass., assembled at Rumford Hall last Saturday evening, to organize some suitable demonstration in honor of Gov. Banks and family who leave soon for their Western home.

—Mr. Charles F. Brown, *alias* Artemus Ward, publishes a brief valedictory card in the Cleveland *Plaindealer*. It is said that Artemus has formed an engagement with *Vanity Fair*.

—Four young men—Rourke, Curtis, Kessler and Crocker—have received a reward of $1,000 for recovering the body of Miss Anna Garth, of Paris, Ky., one of the victims of the *Lady Elgin* disaster.

—Col. Dimmock, who, it is rumored, has been North to purchase arms for Virginia, passed through Philadelphia, on Saturday, on his way home.

—Mr. Robert Chamous has reached Cincinnati on his tour Westward.

Obituary.

Hon. H. C. Goodwin died at Hamilton, Madison county, on Monday night. Mr. Goodwin was born in De Ruyter on the 25th of June, 1824. He received an academic education, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1847, he was elected District Attorney of Madison county, which post he held three years. He was elected as Representative from New-York to the second session of the Thirty-third Congress, and was reëlected to the Thirty-fifth, serving as a member of the Committee on Claims.

A Runaway, Desertion, and Reclamation.—Some facts in regard to a seduction have come to our knowledge, which may be of interest to our readers. A few months ago, a traveling agent for one of the heavy dry-goods merchants in New-York City formed the acquaintance of the only daughter of one of the New-York bankers. The lady was young, accomplished, beautiful, but *too* susceptible. The traveling agent was smitten, as he avowed; took his "ladye-love" to the Opera, the theatre, and Japanese ball, and finally proposed an elopement. The lady objected, but, like many others, consented at last, and one evening, leaving the paternl roof with her lover, under the pretence of attending one of the theatres, they took the cars, and continuing their journey without delay, arrived in Detroit on the 14th of last month. Instead of going, as the lady desired, direct to a clergyman, to have the matrimonial knot tied, the seducer took his victim to a house in which he declared a relative of his resided, and there the ruin of the girl was consummated under promise of marriage. For nearly two weeks the young girl plead, but in vain, that her seducer should marry her, but he being relentless, she wrote to her parents, and on the morning of election day they both arrived, and, seeking the lost one, found her, and without a word of reproach took her to their arms and forgave her all. The next thing was to find the seducer, but he having heard of the arrival, fled, and has not since been seen in this vicinity. On Wednesday morning the reunited trio departed for New-York, and ere this the deceived but contrite girl is again surrounded by home influences.—*Detroit Tribune, Nov. 10.*

Charge of Selling Goods by Samples, without a License.—There was a final hearing yesterday, before Alderman Ogle, in the case of R. H. Little, charged with selling goods by sample, without a license. The accused was the agent for the New-York firm of James Houldworth & Co. There are four separate charges against him, the penalty in each of which is $300. The sale of the goods was not denied, but the defence was, that Messrs. Houldworth & Co. had a place of business in Philadelphia, and that the sales were made under a mercantile tax license. The testimony showed that they had a "desk" in a mercantile establishment. The act of Assembly under which the charges are brought says "it shall not be lawful to sell goods by sample in the city or county of Philadelphia, for or on account of any merchant or manufacturer, or other person not having his principal place of business within the State, to whom a license has not been granted." A license is only granted for a year, and the amount to be paid is $300. One half the penalty of $300 goes to the informer. Detective Bartholomew is the informer in the case referred to. Alderman Ogle will give his decision in a few days.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 13.*

Railroad Stock Levied On.—One of our Harrisburgh exchanges says: "Sheriff Eyster levied upon all the property and rolling stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to be found in this city on two executions, amounting in the aggregate to $163,454, issued at the instance of the Attorney-General, for tonnage-tax due the State, which the Company refuses to pay. The case was tried before Judge Pearson, last Summer, and judgment given against the Company for the above amount. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and the judgment affirmed by that tribunal. We presume arrangements will be made to satisfy the Commonwealth and stop further proceedings."

The Result in New-Jersey.—The Newark *Mercury* of yesterday announces that four Lincoln electors have been chosen in New-Jersey. Messrs. Brewer and Wurts, Bell and Breckinridge electors on the Fusion ticket, are beaten badly, the former by 1,123, and the latter by 1,470 plurality. The defeat of Messrs. Vroom and Condit is not so certain, although the figures show that they lack 397 of the votes necessary to insure their election. So that New-Jersey will probably give four votes for Lincoln and three for Douglas.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Wednesday, Nov. 14.

United States District Court.—Nos. 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

Supreme Court.—General Term—Nos. 6, 14, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 51, 55, 53, 57.

Supreme Court Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 613, 737, 899, 101, 1021, 1511, 1509, 1525, 1527, 1531, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553. *Part II.*—Nos. 1678, 1850, 1854, 1856, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1868, 5270, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1888, 1890, 1894, 1898, 1900.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1003, 1009, 1015, 1021, 1023, 765, 1027, 1031, 222½, 1007½, 937, 336½, 999. *Part II.*—Adjourned to next Monday.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1935, 1578, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2144, 2263. *Part II.*—Nos. 2239, 2184, 2077, 2188, 2198, 2290, 2313, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 1870, 2084.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

DELAYS OF JUSTICE—A COURT WITH NO TRIALS—GORDON, THE TICKET-SWINDLER, CONVICTED.

Trials in this Court were commenced again yesterday, before Judge Gould.

The first case called was that of James Enright and Stephen Gordon, indicted for the illegal sale of passenger tickets. Counsel for Enright asked for him a separate trial, and postponement till to-day. Counsel for Gordon asked a delay for him also, as he had "not been informed that the trial was to come on to-day until he was brought here in custody of the officer this morning. The counsel had not been called into the case till to-day."

The Court's decision upon the request was delayed until it should appear whether there were any other trials ready. Before the decision, however, Gordon's counsel assented to immediate trial, and the case of Enright was postponed.

The case of John F. Williams, indicted for murder in the first degree, for having caused the death of Rosannah Williams, his wife, on the 12th of July last, was next called on, and postponed one week, on the ground of the absence of a material witness, by whom the prisoner's insanity was expected to be proved. By consent of the prosecution, postponement was granted.

The next case called was that of Martin Halligan, indicted for murder in the second degree, in having caused the death of his wife, Mary Halligan, on the 5th of August last. Counsel for defence asked postponement that he might have time to examine the case. The adjournment, after much discussion between counsel, Court and prosecution, was allowed. As the ground upon which all the cases on the Calendar were put off, had been that insufficient notice had been received by counsel, of the time of trial, the Court suggested that either more care should be taken by the prosecution in giving notice, or else that no notice should be given at all. Accordingly the District-Attorney proclaimed that hereafter no notice whatever would be given to counsel, of the day of trial, but that the session of the Court would be considered sufficient notice to counsel to be ready every day. Attention of gentlemen practicing in this Court is directed to the notice at the foot of this report.

Charles Manhattan, indicted for murder in the first degree in having stabbed, with a meal-knife, Richardson Gray, on the 10th of September last, by advice of counsel, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and was remanded for sentence until after the trial of Thomas Slavin, indicted with him, which would fully develop the facts in the case.

The case of Steven Gordon, indicted for ticket swindling, was then proceeded with to the extent of impanneling a jury, when a hitch occurred; some important witness having "stepped out," a scene of "a suspended action," or "power in repose," occurred. Ten of the jurors, the prosecuting officer and the bar devoted themselves with assiduity to reading the papers—the court engaged in a quiet chat with a friend—the clerk with poised pen awaited coming events, and the reporters refreshed the inner scribe with lunch, or went out for a breath of fresh air.

At length, when all patience was exhausted, the case proceeded at a venture, without waiting longer for the absent witness.

Assistant District-Attorney Anthon, before examining witnesses, briefly set forth to the jury the nature of the offence charged, and explained the law for its punishment. The statute enacted that only the owners of ships, and agents receiving a *written* appointment, should engage in the sale of passenger tickets for those ships. After a statement of the facts expected to be proved,

James M. Pushee, the first witness, was called. He testified that he first saw Gordon at his office in West-street; he went to the office in question to get second cabin tickets, for his sister, Mrs. Choate, to go to California; the prisoner said he didn't think he could get him second cabin tickets, and his sister then objected to going in steerage, on account of her health; prisoner then said she should have a good berth and good fare, and attention; he said the price would be one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and a half; she then concluded to go; witness then asked where his sister could stay till the ship would sail next morning; Gordon, pointing at Enright, said, "This man is my Steward, and will take good care of her." Enright said he should charge one dollar and a half for a night's lodging for the lady and her little child; Gordon said he could not have the tickets ready till next day; witness then paid the prisoner the amount demanded, and waited till the tickets were ready; when they were prepared, prisoner gave them to Enright, and instructed him to give them to the lady; Enright did as ordered, and told the lady which ticket she should pay out this side of the Isthmus, and which the other; witness did not read the tickets; after this the witness was passing the prisoner's door, when Gordon asked him in, and told him to wait till afternoon, and he would give him a free ticket home, (witness resides in Massachusetts,) and that if he would pay twenty dollars more, his sister should have as fine a berth as any lady in the ship; witness had not the money, and therefore refused. The statement of these last offers by the prisoner was objected to by counsel, and ruled out by the Court. Prisoner was here shown a ticket but could not identify it.

Daniel B. Allen, agent of Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, the next witness, stated that no agents but himself were appointed by the Company for the sale of tickets; the prisoner was not appointed an agent, so far as the witness knew. A ticket was here shown the witness, who recognized it as one issued by the Company. He identified the signature of the ticket-clerk; the regular price for such a ticket—being for a grown person and a child—was one hundred and twenty-five dollars; the Directors of the Company, by resolution, had delegated the appointment of agents to the President, Cornelius Vanderbilt. Upon cross-examination, the witness stated that there are other special agents appointed by Mr. Vanderbilt, who may also sell tickets; there are none such, however, in this City; they are in Boston and other distant places.

Jeremiah Lawson, the next witness, testified that he saw Mrs. Choate on the *North Star* last June, having in her possession a ticket, which the witness believed to be the one shown him. The ticket which Mrs. Choate had was a steerage one.

Capt. J. W. Hart, of the Metropolitan Police, next testified that he had seen the prisoner in prison frequently, and had been asked by him what would be done with his case. Prisoner seemed to think Capt. Hart the cause of his being proceeded against. The Captain replied to him, "Your business has brought you here; mine, as a policeman, was to arrest you." Prisoner said he didn't know that he was violating the law, in overcharging on the ticket; he had only acted for others, and received no personal benefit for his act. The prisoner said to the witness that he had sold the ticket, and should have pleaded guilty in Court at first, had he not been persuaded by the other party not to do so.

Counsel for defence objected at the close of this testimony, that no evidence had been given by the people that Gordon was not authorized to sell, and he was, therefore, entitled to his discharge.

The Court ruled *that if the prisoner had a license it was for him to prove it.*

No further witnesses were examined on either side, and the counsel for defence briefly addressed the jury. He dwelt chiefly on the theory, that Gordon was the innocent dupe of Enright, who was the real criminal. The jury certainly would hesitate before sending to the State Prison the unsuspecting tool of a designing rascal. The District-Attorney then closed the case for the people, with a few words to the jury. It was true the provisions of the law were very stringent, but a man had only to pursue an honest course to avoid their effect. The prisoner, however, had joined with his partner in committing a fraud upon strangers and emigrants. He should therefore be made to feel the penalty of the law.

The Court then explained the law to the jury. There is no hardship in a law which can only punish criminals; and no man who secures a written appointment is in the slightest danger from the present law. If the prisoner sold what purported to be a ticket, no matter whether it was a genuine one or not, and did not prove affirmatively on the trial that he had a written appointment, he must be convicted. The only question, therefore, for the jury to decide upon, was whether or not the prisoner did make a sale of what purported to be a ticket, since he has failed to produce any proof whatever of his appointment.

The jury then retired, and after five minutes' absence, returned with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence until after the trial of Enright; and the Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For homicide—Thomas Slavin, John Egan, Francis Enright, Lorenzo Stewart and David Finley.

For ticket-swindling—James Enright.

For felonious assault—William Mulligan.

For exhibition of theatricals on Sunday—Edward Hamman and Otto Hoym.

NOTICE TO COUNSEL.

The District-Attorney will hereafter give counsel no notice of bringing any case to trial in this Court. The fact of indictment and the session of the Court will be deemed sufficient notice.

Court of General Sessions.

BURGLARS SENTENCED TO SING SING—A THIEF ESCAPES BY A FLAW IN THE INDICTMENT—DISAGREEMENT OF JURY IN A TRIAL FOR THEFT—INTOXICATION NO EXCUSE FOR CRIME.

Most of the cases yesterday were disposed of without trials before the Jury.

Edwin Small, indicted for grand larceny, for stealing a coat and an accordeon, was placed at the Bar, and pleaded guilty to petty larceny. He was sentenced by the Court to six months' confinement in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Shea, indicted for felonious assault, put in a plea of "guilty of assault and battery with an attempt to do great bodily harm." His plea was accepted, and in order that he might have time to put in mitigating affidavits, the passing of sentence was postponed till the first Saturday in December.

Joseph Baker, also indicted for felonious assault on William Totten, put in the same plea as the last prisoner, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Henry Ward, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sentenced two years to State Prison.

Michael Toot, *alias* Norton, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sentenced three years and eight months to State Prison.

Patrick Langdon, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to an attempt in the third degree, and introduced witnesses to prove that he was intoxicated at the time that he committed the offence. The statement of the complaining witness showed that the prisoner attempted to pull open the front shutters, without any apparent effort to avoid making noise, but even talked so loud that the witness' wife heard him, and waked her husband, who made the capture.

The Court said intoxication was no excuse for crime. The counsel said that in the present case it might rebut the presumption of intent. The Court, however, was not convinced, and sentenced the prisoner to Six months to the Penitentiary.

John H. Snyder, indicted for grand larceny, was next brought to trial. The testimony introduced by the prosecution proved the larceny by the prisoner of a check, worth $45, from a Mr. Creamer, with whom he had had some business transactions. Owing to a variance between the indictment and the proof, the Court instructed the Jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, which they did.

John Costello, indicted for a felonious assault, pleaded guilty to a simple assault and battery. But as it appeared from statements made to the Court that the assault was of an aggravated nature, the prisoner was sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

Rosanna Murphy, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a silver watch, was next tried. The jury, after an absence of considerable length, reported that they were unable to agree, and they were therefore discharged. The prisoner was remanded for trial before another jury. The Court then adjourned till this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For robbery, John Boxius.

For forgery, John Lean.

For assault and battery, Daniel Hepburn, Wm. Arnold *alias* Arnoux.

For felonious assault, James Taylor, Geo. H. Voght, John Warren, Wm. Rigby, Morris Bunyan, Alexander Turner, Henry Hinck.

For receiving stolen goods, Morris Sullivan and Patrick Sullivan, Sarah Ward.

For larceny, Pis-ác Pike.

For grand larceny, Patrick Farrel, Wm. D. Chandler, Thos. Clark, Chas. Moro.

Court of Special Sessions.

FRAUDULENT VOTERS IN COURT—DISCHARGE OF ENRIGHT, CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING AN OFFICER—PETTY CASES DISPOSED OF.

In this Court, yesterday, fifty-one cases were disposed of as follows: Of twenty persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged on account of non-appearance of witnesses against them, two were discharged by request of complainant, four were discharged under suspended judgment, one was remanded for sentence, two were fined, and seven were imprisoned. Of twenty-five persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged because no witness appeared against him, two were discharged by request of complainant, two were discharged under suspended judgment, five were acquitted, seven were remanded for sentence, and eight were imprisoned. One person convicted of malicious mischief was imprisoned. Five cases of illegal voting or registering were disposed of as follows: In the case of Thomas Trainor it appeared that the prisoner had been taken out of custody on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Henry Wilson did not appear when his case was called, and it was therefore postponed, his bail forfeited, and an attachment issued against him. John B. Jackson, whose trial we reported on Monday last, was sentenced one month to the Penitentiary. James Scoles, whose trial we also reported at the same time, received the same sentence. John Bryant, tried at the same time, and remanded until to-day for decision, was acquitted.

The postponed case of the notorious John E. Enright came on yesterday for trial. The testimony adduced proved that two strangers in the City had gone to Enright's sailors' hotel to stay; but finding that they were in the wrong place, determined to leave. The prisoner refused to let them have their baggage, unless they would pay him three dollars. But as they had taken no meals at the house, and really incurred no expense, they refused, and procured a police officer, the complaining witness in the present case, to go to the house and assist them in securing their rights. Without having any written warrant or order, he did so, and while at the house was assaulted by the prisoner. It was for this assault that the prisoner was now arraigned. The Court, upon consideration, decided that as the officer had exceeded his powers, and was really a trespasser, the prisoner was justified in his action, and was therefore entitled to his discharge, which was ordered. The Court then adjourned.

The Lelands and the "Valley Bank."

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE'S PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Amos Robbins and Eli Robbins vs. Henry A. and Stephen D. Dillaye.—This case has been several times published. The action was brought by the plaintiffs as indorsers and holders of two promissory notes made by the defendant, Stephen D. Dillaye, and indorsed by Henry A. Dillaye. The defence on the trial at the Circuit of the Supreme Court was, first, that the notes were discounted by the Messrs. Lelands, at their Valley Bank, at usurious rates. The defendants testified that they obtained the bills of that bank for the notes, supposing that they were good; but that they were far below par value, and were subsequently offered back to the Lelands, and were refused. The second defence was that the Valley Bank was insolvent at the time the notes were there discounted, and that the Lelands knew such to be the case when paying out their bills for the notes in suit, and that they fraudulently kept the fact from the defendants.

The jury found for the defendants on the trial, and this was an appeal to the General Term from the judgment entered on that verdict. Case argued and decision reserved.

B. G. Hutchings, for appellants; Tracy, Powers and Talmadge, for respondents.

Charitable Bequests.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION OF TITLE.

The American and Foreign Christian Union vs. James S. Chandler et al.—Peter Chandler, at his death, devised to the American Protestant Society $6,000, payable six years after his death, to the Treasurer of the Society made the beneficiary. Since that date the beneficiary, together with two other societies, have consolidated under the corporative name of the plaintiffs herein; and they all join as successors and claim title to the bequest.

The executors now refused to pay the bequest, contending that as at the time specified for the payment of the legacy, no beneficiary existed, no party could now claim, and the amount named must revert back to the general estate of deceased, becoming a portion of the residuary estate.

The case was referred, and the Referee held that the plaintiffs could not maintain the action.

Appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court from that decision. The appeal was now argued and decision reserved.

Irving S. Campbell and Judge Edmonds, for plaintiffs; H. Sheldon, opposed.

Conflict of Federal and State Authorities.

THE WICKELHOUSEN-WILLETT CASE.

Jacob Wickelhousen vs. James C. Willett.—The particulars of this case were fully stated in the Times of February 10, at which time it was on trial at the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice Hoffman.

It will be remembered that, in January, 1858, the House of Representatives commenced the famous "Fort Snelling Investigation." It was subsequently found that one John D. Williamson, then confined in the jail of this County, would be an important witness in the matter. He was, accordingly, commanded to attend at Washington by subpœna, but, of course, did not do so, as he was in the custody of the Sheriff, under an execution against his person at the suit of the plaintiff herein. The House thereupon adjudged Williamson guilty of contempt, and placed a warrant for his arrest in the hands of Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms Glossbrenner, who came on here and demanded that the prisoner be handed over to his custody by the Sheriff, exhibiting his authority. The Sheriff complied, and the result was this action for the escape of the prisoner and judgment debtor of the plaintiff, although it was conceded that Williamson was wholly insolvent at the time of the Sheriff's surrender of him, and that he immediately returned to the jail limits upon his release from the custody of the Federal officers.

Justice Hoffman held that the action of the Sheriff in the premises was justified, and that the plaintiff could not recover. That opinion was printed in full in the Times of a few weeks since.

The plaintiff now appealed to the General Term of the Court, where the argument was yesterday heard, and decision reserved.

Ashley & Maurice for appellants; A. J. Vanderpool for Sheriff.

The Funds of the Supreme Court.

This Court has now on deposit in the United States Trust Company, in trust for litigants, $105,020 12. This deposit was recently transferred from the Park Bank by order of the General Term.

Justice Leonard then entered the formal order that the City Chamberlain be required not to disturb the deposit except by the further order of the Court.

Verdict in the Mutton Case.

Alonzo D. Wallace vs. James McCarty.—The particulars of this case were stated in the Times of yesterday, at which time it was on trial before Justice Leonard, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court. The jury came to the conclusion, after hearing the evidence, that the transaction was a valid one, and that it should be sustained; and notwithstanding the one cent per mutton-head-usury set up by the defence, verdict was given for the plaintiff, for the entire sum claimed, a little over $8,000.

E. W. Dodge, for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Habeas Corpus of Peter Bolye.*—Motion for discharge denied.

Matter of Ann Stewart.—Motion denied.

Ingraham, J.—*Stewart vs. Smith.*—Commissioners appointed.

Barne vs. New-York Marble Company.—Motion granted on payment of costs of motion.

Ogle vs. Crosby.—Motion granted on payment of costs of term and motion.

McDougal vs. Cassaut.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

The Result in New-Jersey.—The Newark *Mercury* of yesterday says: "We think there can be no reasonable doubt of the defeat of one of the Bell electors, Edmund Brewer, on the Fusion ticket, although it is not certain which of the Republicans is successful. The vote is close between the four Fusion electors not on the Douglas ticket and the Republican electors, but our opinion is that three of them are elected. We make the Fusion majority on these electors only 441. Gov. Olden has notified the following Senators to assemble with him and the Secretary of State at the State House on Tuesday, the 27th inst., to canvass the vote of the State cast at the recent election: Wm. Hendrickson, of Monmouth; Jonathan Cook, of Mercer; Thomas L. Norcross, of Burlington; James Campbell, of Somerset.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 13.

$2,000	N. C. St. 6s	90	20	Reading Railroad	33
18,000	Miss. St. 6s	73½	100	do	32
2,000	do	73	600	do	31½
4,000	Cal. St. 7s	90	300	do	31¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	103	100	do	31⅞
3,000	E. R. R. 5th M.B.	67	1550	Mich. Cen. R.	49
6,000	Mich. So. 2d M.B.	50	100	do s20	49
13,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92½	150	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	12½
5,000	do	92¼	100	do b60	13⅝
15,000	LaC.&M.L.G.B.	15	60	do	13¼
3,000	Cl.&Tol.S.F.Bds	68	405	do	13
10	Bank of Commerce	97	600	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	30
12	National Bank	101	200	do s10	30½
110	Pacific Mail S. Co.	83	200	do s10	30¾
371	do	82	700	do	30½
50	do	82½	300	do	30¾
100	do b5	82	250	Panama Railroad	115
1,900	N. Y. Central R.	70	100	do s10	115
950	do	70¼	20	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60
550	do	71½	20	do	59
200	do b60	74	2,000	do	58
750	do	70⅛	200	do	58½
150	do	70¾	300	do	58¾
100	do s10	70½	100	do	58¾
200	do	70⅜	100	do	58½
100	do b9	71	200	Galena & Chic. R.	59¼
100	do b10	71	100	do b30	59½
50	do b10	72	300	do	58⅞
1450	do	71	100	do s30	58⅞
100	do	71⅛	1750	do	59
300	Erie Railroad	27	100	do snwk	59
350	do	26¼	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	25
200	do s10	26	100	do	25¾
50	do s3	26	30	do	27½
400	do	26½	600	do	26
100	do s10	26½	200	do	26½
300	do	26¾	50	do	27
10	Hudson R. R.	49½	450	Chi. & R. I. R	52
595	do	49	400	do	51⅞
100	do	48½	750	do	51¾
250	do	48	50	do b60	54
100	Harlem Railroad	13¼	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	74¼
700	do	13	350	do	74
25	do	13⅛	50	do	73¾
250	do b60	13¾	300	do	73
300	Harlem R. Pref	31	100	do s10	74
67	Stonington Railr'd	70	100	do s60	73
10	New-Jersey C. R.	112	50	do	73½
125	Mil. & Miss. R.	10			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia St. 6s	85	65	Hud. Riv. R.	48¼
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	73	10	do	48½
5,000	do	72½	100	do s10	48½
10,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	82½	100	Har. R. Prf'd b5	32
5,000	U. St. 5s, '74	100	70	do	32
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s	90	100	Reading R b7	32¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	90	150	do	33
11,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.B.	15	1,600	Ill. C. R. Scrip	60
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.B.	70	100	Mich. Cen. R.	50
10	Bank of New-York	98	50	do	50¼
20	Harlem R.	14½	105	Mich.S &N.I.G S'k	31½
100	do	13¾	70	do	33
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	28	125	do	31¾
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	71	100	do s10	31⅜
250	do	70¾	50	Panama R.	115
100	do s10	70½	120	do	114½
50	do s30	70½	700	Gal. & Chic. R.	60
200	do	70⅝	100	do s10	59½
150	do	70½	1000	Chic.&R. I. R. s60	53
100	do b10	71	300	do b60	55
50	Erie Railroad	27	100	do	53½
200	do s10	27	300	do b30	54½
50	do s15	27	50	Chic., B. & Q. R.	73
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	14¼	100	do s10	73

Tuesday, Nov. 13—P. M.

We have to report the lowest and most feverish market for Stocks for the season. The panic feeling at one time this morning appeared to run as wild as in some of the blackest days of 1857. But the cash as well as time orders which subsequently were made at the Board of Brokers checked the further decline in prices, though still leaving the market much unsettled. From all we can gather of the fresh cause of sacrifice and depression this morning, we infer that another turn of the screw was given on demand loans by a number of the money lenders, either at Bank or on the Street. The earliest sales of Central, for example, on the Street, were made by parties anxious to realize the ready cash, and who accepted the first bids for fear of still lower rates at the Board. The Stock, opened before the regular morning session at 73, and soon sold down to 72, and at the Board the first bids of 70 per cent. were eagerly accepted, and over 6,000 shares sold at that figure and at 70½@71 ℘ cent., being a decline of 3½ ℘ cent. on the lowest business of yesterday. Erie next fell 3 ℘ cent., Reading 2, and Hudson 2. But when the Western list was reached, there seemed less willingness to follow prices down, and a fair amount of orders were filled, particularly in Illinois Central, Rock Island and Galena. The State Stocks, on the other hand, were in less demand, and some few parcels were forced at a further reduction of 2 ℘ cent. on the previous low prices, Virginias being done at 85, North Carolinas at 80, Tennessees at 82½, and Missouris at 73 ℘ cent. In Federal Securities a small sale of '74s was done at par, including interest since 1st July. In Railway Bonds, a few Foreign orders appeared for Illinois Centrals and New-York Centrals, the latter being but partially offered on the full bids of last week. Michigan Southern Seconds fell off to 50 ℘ cent., Erie Fifths to 67 and La Crosse Land Grants to 15 ℘ cent. At the afternoon Board the orders to buy and the general tone of the demand were more encouraging, and 1@2 ℘ cent. had to be paid on the lowest points of the morning to bring out sellers. Illinois Central shares were again in large demand, and a good business done in Rock Island at a rise of 2 ℘ cent, and the same advance bid on Toledo. The Michigan roads 1 ℘ cent. up and New-York Central and Erie 1@1½ ℘ cent., the latter closing as well as on Monday. At 4 o'clock the Share Market closed nearly as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	74	72¾	Panama	116½	115
Erie	29	29	Pacific	85	84
Reading	33⅛	33½	Toledo	26½	28
Galena	60½	60	Hudson	50	49¼
Rock Island	52	54	Harlem Pref.	32½	32
Illinois Central	60	60	Mich. Garanteed	31	31¾
Missouri 6s	75	73	Mich. Central	52	51½

These closing figures, it will be noticed, differ but partially from the last rates of yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the urgent nature of the early sales of the day, and the fair inference would seem to be that the market has an improved support on cash orders from outside parties, some of whom are paying for and withdrawing their purchases from the Street. In the absence, therefore, of further excitement among the Money lenders to-morrow, and consequent pressing calls upon their demand borrowers, the chances are that the market for the present has seen the worst. The heavy fall of 15 ℘ cent. since this day week, and the fact of great and undoubted ability in the community, as compared with former panic seasons, to buy dividend-paying Stocks, and to speculate, if tempted by low figures, in the less substantial descriptions, are calculated to strengthen this view of the course of demand. Another point suggested is, that after the adjournment of the South Carolina Legislature the political agitation for some weeks, at least, will be less violent.

The market for Money bears heavier for the moment on some of the demand borrowers on Stocks and Bills Receivable, than upon the regular dealers at Bank. The latter are generally well accommodated, and the ability of the leading Banks to facilitate the mercantile wants of their customers and at the same time lend all proper support to the movement of Southern produce, is not seriously questioned. The amount of Gold already sent to New-Orleans has improved the Exchanges in that quarter, while the large advance in Cotton reported from Liverpool has given increased activity and cheerfulness to trade at nearly all the Cotton ports. Even at Charleston the confidence is general, judged by the tenor of the private advices, that the Banks of South Carolina will pass through the immediate crisis without suspending payments in Specie, and their Sterling Bills have better currency in this market, though at low figures, in which they are by no means singular to-day, as the rates have ranged 106 to 107½ ℘ cent. for what in ordinary times are classed No. 1 Bills. The local supply is increased by another heavy week's shipment of Grain, &c. We learn that the collections now falling due at Mobile and New-Orleans for New-York account, on factors' acceptances and merchant notes, are generally well met, and returns are coming home every day. The occasional defaults in that quarter of the South are thus far in no way conducted with political distrust in the Union, or the right of mercantile repudiation on sectional pretexts.

In Discounts, outside of Bank, the market here continues unsettled, and the rates more than usually wide and uncertain. Outside money-lenders, for the moment, seem indisposed to buy paper with anything like ordinary freedom, even at advanced rates, though we see no evidence that this feeling is likely to continue long.

The omission of a figure in this morning's Bank Table made the Specie return of the Bank of the Republic $393,000, instead of $1,393,000, as in the manuscript from the Clearing House.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,356,135	$1,504,820	$3,471,351
Previously repor'd	53,876,219	56,323,616	81,468,707
Since Jan. 1	$55,232,354	$57,828,436	$84,940,058

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company in the first week of November, were:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight	$38,036 00	$30,390 00	Dec.	$7,646 00
Passengers	11,796 24	11,831 98	Inc.	35 74
Total	$49,832 24	$42,221 98	Dec.	$7,610 26

The Macon and Western Railroad earnings for October were:

1860	$39,531 89
1859	41,727 27
Decrease	$2,195 33

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$107,812 95
Total Payments	134,231 92
Total Balance	5,371,269 22

The receipts include $44,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative view of the average condition of the Banks of South Carolina, from their returns to the Comptroller-General of the State, for the month of October:

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circula'n.	Specie.
Bank State	2,152,714 58	632,145 51	1,224,357	100,452 64
Col. Bra'ch	918,715 80	216,673 14	....	4,065 30
Camden Br	167,088 85	4,541 79	....	1,031 40
S. W. R.	511,730 20	280,915 99	147,590	63,519 01
Pl'rs & Mc.	676,193 26	227,762 59	152,220	64,598 51
Union	495,092 13	167,164 56	187,580	95,711 92
State	677,419 39	255,657 99	388,130	55,727 87
S. Carolina	914,293 02	234,846 95	102,175	50,227 37
Charleston	2,193,930 43	523,635 82	622,730	329,681 62
Far. & Ex.	950,259 75	280,062 48	485,440	78,826 98
People's	708,155 29	128,295 72	248,625	151,031 16
Commerc'l.	792,097 98	149,300 06	260,045	77,222 80
Newberry	118,351 62	51,272 01	365,810	45,446 20
Planter's	45,549 91	17,251 79	290,875	26,370 05
Exchange	248,758 31	53,557 12	393,085	41,622 89
Merchant's	206,796 83	21,797 22	236,314	20,494 16
Chester	151,608 19	63,192 21	526,805	73,263 02
Camden	315,720 90	56,548 39	155,800	21,452 77
Hamburg	238,656 62	68,325 21	485,747	78,864 83
Georgeto'n.	180,816 19	64,137 50	161,915	26,297 93
Totals	12,674,949 44	3,497,122 05	6,435,242	1,405,898 43

The aggregates are as follows:

Liabilities.		Resources.	
Capital	$14,952,486 88	Specie	$1,405,898 43
Circulation	6,435,242 43	Real Estate	684,144 28
Profits on hand	2,130,837 76	Bank Notes	375,030 35
Due Banks	3,201,495 13	Due from Banks	773,936 54
Deposits	3,497,122 05	Discounts	12,674,949 44
Due State	2,925,012 28	Dom. Exchange	10,306,608 70
Other items	241,430 36	For. Exchange	258,192 15
		Bds. and Stocks	2,903,971 76
		Suspended Debt	1,489,976 81
		Branches	1,674,048 17
		State	140,331 23
		Other items	695,538 04
Total	$33,383,625 90	Total	$33,383,625 90

By comparing this Statement with that of the previous month, an increase is discerned in Circulation of $346,206 25; an increase in Domestic Exchange of $911,319; an increase in Foreign Exchange of $92,371; an increase in Discounts of $5,298; and a decrease in Specie to the extent of $276,438.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Past Wk.	Receipts. Since Sept. 1.	Ex. for past week. To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	137,000	799,000	62,000	21,000	13,000
1859-60	156,000	940,000	59,000	17,000	7,000
1858-9	142,000	826,000	42,000	19,000	7,000
1857-8	52,000	345,000	26,000	2,000	5,000
1856-7	93,000	632,000	24,000	6,000	3,000
1855-6	96,000	632,000	54,000	24,000	7,000

EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.

	To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	226,000	61,000	38,000	325,000	549,000
1859-60	288,000	77,000	30,000	395,000	575,000
1858-9	175,000	93,000	28,000	296,000	505,000
1857-8	130,000	27,000	21,000	178,000	212,000
1856-7	86,000	56,000	25,000	167,000	390,000
1855-6	246,000	67,000	46,000	359,000	388,000

Thus the receipts show a decrease of 141,000 bales from those of last year, and a decrease of 27,000 over 1858-9; and the exports exhibit the following results:

Comp'd with	Gt. Brit.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Last year	Dec. 62,000	Dec. 16,000	Inc. 8,000	Dec. 70,000	Dec. 26,000
1858-9	Inc. 51,000	Dec. 32,000	Inc. 10,000	Inc. 29,000	Inc. 44,000

The crop prospects, Messrs. Neill, Brothers & Co. notice thus:

"A continuance of favorable weather for picking at the South has rather favored the larger crop views lately, but without causing any change of moment in current estimates beyond modifying the very low figures. Few parties yet venture to speak confidently of the ultimate result, while so much depends upon future weather. The storm and early frost this year precluded the expectation of a large crop, while the course of receipts thus far, if taken as a criterion, points to a moderate yield, as compared with last year. The low stage of rivers hitherto, however, doubtless accounts for part of the falling off.

An important feature in this crop is the comparative scarcity of the better qualities and good stapled cotton. The injurious effects of the drought during Summer, in this respect, were not confined to the highland crops, but affected much of the lowland cotton, though to a less extent. The early receipts at the Gulf ports usually present an ample supply of the best stapled cotton, but this year they are difficult to find in quantity, even at New-Orleans, and always command full rates. The receipts, up to the present time, have comprised a larger proportion of the low grades than usual, which also tends to enhance the value of the better qualities, as the demand is chiefly for these."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 22 bbls. Ashes, 24,158 bbls. Flour, 145 bbls. Corn Meal, 144,000 bushels Wheat, 35,123 bushels Corn, 1,350 bushels Rye, 16,106 bushels Barley, 46,959 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Malt, 1,333 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,622 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,250 ℔s. American Yellow at 34c.@35c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 150 mats Java at 16½c.@16¾c.; 1,200 bags Rio (by auction) at 11¾c.@12⅞c., and small lots of St. Domingo at 12½c.@12⅝c. ℘ ℔., usual terms. A public sale of 3,000 bags Rio is announced for Thursday, Nov. 15. The market for this description is declining. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 27,828 pkgs., including 12,669 bags Rio. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son quote Java at 16½c.@18c.; Maracaibo at 14½c.@15c.; Rio at 12½c.@15c., and St. Domingo at 12½c.@12¾c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is in fair request, at former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,400 bales, at the annexed rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	8	8	8½	8¾
Middling, ℘ ℔	11⅝	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair, ℘ ℔	12½	12¾	13	13¼

FISH—All kinds are inactive, and prices are depressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been very quiet to-day. Holders have been eager to sell, but not disposed to make any important concessions to purchasers. The latter are anticipating a general reduction in prices, and at present are buying reservedly. Freights are working in favor of shippers, yet the export demand is restricted. Sales have been reported of 13,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 55, mainly at $5 40@$5 47½; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 65@$5 75, ℘ bbl., closing heavily.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at declining prices. Sales since our last 1,470 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 00 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in slack request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 65@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 320 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal rules dull and heavy at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 80 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention, as buyers anticipate a material decline in prices, and are disposed to remain passive for a day or two, rather than purchase extensively at present. Supplies are offered freely, but not at quotably lower rates than those current yesterday. We have heard of sales of only 81,000 bushels, including white Canada on private terms; White Western at $1 38@$1 50, mainly at $1 40@$1 45; red and amber Western, in store, part at $1 35; red and amber Western, afloat, at $1 32@$1 34; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 26@$1 28; Milwaukee Club, afloat, at $1 22½@$1 25, and store, part at $1 26; Racine Spring on private terms; Chicago Spring, afloat, No. 2 and No. 1, at $1 16@$1 21; white Genesee at $1 50; red State at $1 29@$1 31; white Southern at $1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn is unsettled. The demand is moderate. Sales 65,000 bushels, at 68c.@69c. for mixed Western, afloat; 70c.@71c. for do., in store; 73c. for White Western, and 71c. for round Yellow, afloat; 71c.@72c. for Yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye sells slowly at 72c.@73c. ℘ bushel. Barley is in less request at irregular prices; sales have been reported of 18,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at 80c.; Canada East, 70c.@75c., and State at 68c.@70c. ℘ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 560 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair request, including New ordinary to very choice at 34c.@40c.; last year's crop at 20c.@24c., chiefly within the range, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Sales: 170 tons Scotch Pig at $21 75@$22 50 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been inactive at old figures.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, per barrel.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive; in private trade 50 hhds Porto Rico were sold by auction at 33½c.@35½c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues depressed, sales having been reported of only 300 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $19@$19 12½; and Prime at $13 25@$13 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, including Hams at 10½c.@11⅛c., and Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. Bacon has not varied. Lard is quiet and drooping; sales 225 tcs. and bbls., at 12c.@12¼c. ℔. Beef is in limited demand and is steady; sales 200 bbls., at $6 75@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 25 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in fair request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is inquired for, in lots, at 9c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at $4 31@$4 68¾ ℘ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Have been inactive. Some Ginger was sold at 7½c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales have been restricted to 400 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6c.@6¾c., with small lots of Havana, in boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 ℔s. at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Are quiet, yet quoted steady.

TOBACCO—Has been less active, yet firm. Sales 94 hhds. Kentucky and Virginia at 5c.@11c.; 80 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@9½c., with 322 bales Yara and 87 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Has again declined, closing heavily at 20½c. ℘ gallon. Sales 400 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, though rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 14½d.@15d.; Corn, 13d.@14d., ℘ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d.@9-32d. ℘ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ 310 ℔s.; and Hops, ⅜d.@1d. ℘ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ℘ bushel. For London—Flour, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 15d.@15½d. ℘ bushel; Hops, ⅝d.@¾d. ℘ ℔.

The Cattle Market.

The short supply last week, the apparently moderate receipts of cattle this week, together with a cool but pleasant day, made the cattle trade very lively yesterday. Although Wednesday is *the* cattle market-day of the week, by general agreement, yet about 2,500 of the 3,700 cattle yarded at Forty-fourth-street, were sold out yesterday, leaving only 1,200 for to-day's transactions. Additional droves, however, were expected in during the night, and the prospect is that there will be enough for all who have not yet purchased. The sales average about ½c. ℘ ℔., net, below the average rates last week, good cattle selling at about the same figures, while poorer ½c. lower. Some premium cattle were offered—a novelty of late—which were readily disposed of at 10c. ℘ ℔. Prime beef brought 9c., and medium 8c., while very little went below 7c. A very large portion of the stock was in the hands of brokers who had bought at Buffalo and Albany, and on this account they were held pretty firmly. Sales were large at Bergen Hill on Monday.

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Editor of the *Scalpel*,
No. 42 5th-av.

It gratifies me to state that after the removal of several corns, by a very skillful and painless manipulation, by Mr Rendall, I am enjoying great comfort in walking. I shall recommend him with confidence to my patients.
New-York, Oct. 24, 1860. EDWARD H. DIXON.

From His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland.

Mr. Rendall removed an inveterate corn from me most satisfactorily. J. G. ARMAGH.
Armagh, Dec. 8, 1859.

From Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

I certify that Mr. Rendall has effectually cured some corns on my feet, and without giving any pain.
London House, June 6, 1849. C. L. LONDON.

From Right Hon. Lord Godolphin.

Some years since Mr. Rendall most successfully removed corns from my feet. GODOLPHIN.
Gogmagog Hills, March 29, 1849.

From Right Hon. Lord Dufferin, Lord in Waiting to Her Majesty.

Some years since Mr. Rendall very effectually operated on my feet. DUFFERIN.

From Rev. G. DeButts, Christ Church, Dublin.

I can, from the experience of years, bear the fullest testimony to the complete knowledge and skill of the Messrs. Rendall, and unhesitatingly recommend every sufferer from much walking to resort to their kind aid.
December 12, 1857. G. DeBUTTS.

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June 23, 1848. CHARLES N. BELL, M. D.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1860.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed yesterday, that the disunion movement in the South is unpopular with the great mass of the people in those States in which it has been inaugurated, excepting perhaps in South Carolina. Our dispatches, and the numerous newspaper extracts which we give elsewhere, almost all tend to this conclusion. The South Carolina Legislature adjourned yesterday, and the members have retired to their homes. Gov. PETTUS, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation convening the State Legislature, to consider the propriety and necessity of providing surer and better safeguards for the lives, liberties and property of Mississippians, but he does not, so far as we can gather from the dispatch announcing the fact, say one word about secession. Indeed, it is a significant fact that the first newspaper which reaches us from the State containing the intelligence of LINCOLN'S election has a long article denouncing disunion in the severest terms. We find in the Washington *Constitution* one of the forms of Declaration of Independence that is to be submitted to the South Carolina Convention. It embodies a portion of the American Declaration of Independence, with the list of grievances altered to suit the present condition of affairs in that State. A copy of this, it is understood, has been laid before the President—of course in a spirit of bravado.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., *vià* Queenstown on the 4th, we have advices from Europe three days later than were received by the *North American*. There is not much that is actually new, though we receive confirmation and fuller details of previous intelligence. The capture of the Taku forts by the Allies was not accomplished without a desperate resistance on the part of the Chinese. The most important of the forts was carried by assault, with the loss of two hundred French and about the same number of English put *hors du combat*, while a thousand Tartars were found killed in the fort, including the General-in-Chief. The other forts capitulated successively, and the Allies soon afterwards occupied Tien-tsin, where the Ambassadors were met by Chinese Commissioners, and were expected soon to proceed to Peking with an escort of cavalry. It was believed at Paris that the object of France in hindering the blockade of Gaeta was merely to give an opportunity to the ex-king of Naples to make his escape, and thus prevent the complications which would follow his capture, which otherwise might be considered imminent. Capua was attacked by the Piedmontese and Garibaldians on the 1st inst., and capitulated the next day. The text of a dispatch from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the British Minister at Turin had been published, which was rather in contrast to the one emanating from the same source a short time ago. He acknowledges the right of the people of Southern Italy to throw off their allegiance to FRANCIS II. and cannot blame the King of Sardinia for receiving them as his subjects. He says further that "Her Majesty's Government will be gratified to see the people building up the edifice of their liberties and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe."

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star* arrived at this port at a late hour last night, with the mails from the Isthmus, New-Granada and California. The news from the latter point is not so late by a week as we have received by the Pony Express, the latest advices by which are to Oct. 27.

From New-Granada the intelligence is interesting. The correspondence between Flag-officer MONTGOMERY and Capt. MILLER, of Her Majesty's ship *Clio*, and between the former and the Intendente-General of Panama, the object of which was, to fix the responsibility for the interference with the rights of American citizens by the British sentinels, had terminated in an unsatisfactory manner in both instances. Capt. MONTGOMERY had exchanged several notes with both parties, and had finally closed with one to each, in which he reviewed the whole matter, and expressed regret that he had been unable to obtain a satisfactory reply. The correspondence will be forwarded to the State Department, and may be the basis of an unpleasant dispute. The Revolutionists in the interior had made no new movement of importance. The members of the Chiriqui Surveying Expedition had arrived at Panama from Golfo Dolce.

The news from Central America is of no special interest. The fate of MORA and CANAS was attracting considerable attention in Salvador, and had called out in the *Gaceta Oficial* a bitter article against Costa Rica, which was attributed to BARRIAS, the President. It was apprehended that a difficulty might arise between Salvador and Costa Rica, if BARRIAS continued at the head of the Government.

The Pony Express is telegraphed from Fort Kearney, with advices from San Francisco to the 3d inst. On the 1st the steamer *Uncle Sam* left for Panama to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board over a million in treasure for this port. The political canvass in California was closing with the impression on all sides that the State would go for LINCOLN.

By the arrival of the mail from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, we receive intelligence that Capt. GEORGE MCLANE, of the Mounted Rifles, was killed by the Navajo Indians on the 13th of October. He was on a scout with his company at the time, and coming upon a party of redskins, he made a charge upon them, in which he received three bullets in his body, killing him almost instantly. Previous to his death he killed four of the Indians with his pistols. There is no other news of particular moment from the Territory.

The schooner *Wm. L. Cogswell*, of Northport, L. I., was on Monday seized by Surveyor HART, while she was lying at anchor in the North River, under circumstances strongly favoring the suspicion that she was bound on a slave voyage. She was taken in charge by Capt. FAUNCE, of the *Harriet Lane*, and towed to Atlantic Dock.

The Board of Benevolent Societies, associated for the suppression of impositions upon strangers by the fraudulent sale of passenger tickets, met last evening at the German's Saving Bank, Mr. JELLINGHAUS presiding. A very gratifying report was read by Mr. JOHNSTONE, Counsel of the Board, showing that the bogus ticket-offices had mostly been closed up. Great satisfaction was expressed with the results of the year's labors; votes of thanks were tendered to the Counsel, and also to Capt. HART, and arrangements made for the prosecution of all offenders. The conviction, yesterday, of the notorious STEVE. GORDON, was referred to with satisfaction, and the recent pardon of FRANK FOWLER by Governor MORGAN, with strong disapproval.

In the case of the charge made by WILLIAM BARNEY, Jr., against United States Marshal RYNDERS, for assault and battery, the complaint was yesterday withdrawn.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the various cases on the Calendar were called, but none of the prisoners were ready for trial. Most of the day was wasted—hearing motions for postponement. But one trial was had—that of GORDON, indicted with ENRIGHT for ticket-swindling. GORDON was convicted; the trial of ENRIGHT was set down for to-day. In the Court of General Sessions several burglars were sentenced to State Prison; one prosecution was quashed by flaw in the indictment, and in one case the jury were unable to agree. In the Special Sessions there were several cases of petty crime, and five cases of fraudulent voting or registering were disposed of. JOHN E. ENRIGHT, charged with assault upon a police officer, was acquitted. The case of WINKELHAUSEN *vs.* WILLETT, brought to recover for the escape of a prisoner, involving the question whether or not a Sheriff is responsible for the absence of his prisoner when taken from his custody under a Federal writ, was again before the Superior Court on an appeal to the General Term. No decision is yet rendered.

Another heavy fall in Stocks opened on the market yesterday forenoon, New-York Central touching 70 ℔ cent. But the subsequent turn was decidedly upward, and in the afternoon the market closed firm, and, with few exceptions, at prices as well as on Monday. New-York Central, 72½; Erie, 29. The Money Market remains unsettled, but less feverish. Exchange fell to 106½@107½.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were less active. Prices of most kinds favored buyers. Cotton was salable and steady. A limited business was transacted in Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals, Hemp, Fish, Candles, Foreign Liquors, Spices and Whisky. Hay and Tobacco attracted less attention. Hops were in good demand. Freights were depressed, and rates lower.

The Fugitive Slave Law—What Can Be Done About It?

The most embarrassing duty which devolves upon the administrators of the Federal Government, results from the enforcement of the law for the return of "fugitives from labor." There are those who, by a strict and literal construction of the Constitution, pretend to deny that the clause providing for this object, refers to negro slaves; and much ingenuity has been expended in the maintenance of this evasive proposition. But the great body of the American people, of all parties, accept the clause in question, in good faith, and insist that it devolves upon the Federal Government, or else upon the States, the duty of surrendering to their owners slaves who may run away from their service, and seek shelter in any of the States of the Union. The Southern States demand the rigid enforcement of this provision of the Constitution as an essential condition of Union. The free States admit the legal obligation, but the moral sense of their people revolts at its fulfillment, and it is easier to rally the *posse comitatus* in resistance to the law, than in aid of the Federal officers whose duty it is to execute it.

The evils growing out of this unfortunate state of things are almost incalculable in their effects upon the public mind. They produce nearly all the bitterness of sectional antagonism, and implant in the bosoms of the people on the two sides of Mason's and Dixon's line that peculiar spirit of personal hate and rancor which exists between the slaveholders and the Abolitionists. The laws regulating Slavery in the Territories are general in their operation. But the question of restoring a fugitive slave to his master is a personal affair of special interest to the parties immediately connected with it, and to the friends and neighbors engaged for or against it. On the one hand, there is the Slaveholder with his property at stake, and the tenure by which he holds it denied and disregarded by a mob. His family and friends are deeply moved at what they regard as a flagrant outrage upon his and their Constitutional rights, which is thus brought home to them, and a feeling of deep resentment and hatred of "the North" takes possession of their bosoms. The Press and the politicians take up the cause of the injured slaveholder, and thus the flame of sectional antagonism is spread over a wider circle, until it finds additional fuel in similar outrages done to other slaveholders.

On the other hand, the seizure of a man on the claim that he is a slave, and must be transported to the South, to serve a master for life, for no crime except that he loved to enjoy freedom, is an incident well calculated to arouse the generous indignation of a free people, and to nerve the hearts of brave and sturdy yeomanry to resist the law. It is a well known fact that it is only "the baser sort" in all the Free States, who will volunteer to enforce the Fugitive Slave law; while the most that respectable people will do in that way is to remain passive, and let the officers of the Federal Government perform the duty which the law imposes, without obstruction.

Such are the difficulties which every Administration of the Federal Government must meet. A rigid effort to enforce the Fugitive Slave law is the sure road to the favor of the slaveholders, but the display of any zeal in that way is sure to react in the Free States, and gradually to thin out the ranks of the party which sustains the Executive. Both the Whig and Democratic Administrations have experienced the greatest embarrassments and injury from this source; and that of the Republicans, from the decided Anti-Slavery sentiment which pervades a large part of its ranks, is in a position to feel with ten-fold force, the difficulties which are inevitably connected with the responsibility of putting this obnoxious statute into execution.

What then can be done? Is there no common ground on which the two sections can meet? Cannot something be done which shall at once save the slaveholder from serious loss, and yet respect that moral sentiment of the North which will always render it impossible to return all the fugitives? We shall not speak with any great confidence on this point. But there is one plan which at least deserves consideration. *It is simply to provide by law for paying to the slaveholders the value of their fugitive slaves, instead of restoring them.* This proposition was made in the Senate of the United States, in 1850, by Mr. BADGER, of North Carolina, but it found no favor at that time. The country had not yet experienced enough of the harrowing effects which flow from the execution of the Fugitive Slave law; but by this time the most skeptical must see that there can be no peace, no confidence, no harmony between the North and South, until this chafing and irritating wound shall be healed.

If any such law should be enacted, it should be so framed as not to encourage the running away of slaves by relaxing the vigilance of the slave owners. The compensation should not be so ample as to make them indifferent whether the slaves run off or not. Such a state of things might be attended with rather more expense than the Federal Government would be willing to incur; while a law which should give the owner such indemnity as would be equivalent to the value of the slave, less the expense of his recovery under the Fugitive Slave law, would involve no great addition to the public burthens.

The Census of 1850 shows that for one year immediately preceding the enumeration, 1,011 slaves escaped from their masters, "and had not been heard from." This number, then, includes all those who were lurking in the neighborhood, or at no great distance from home, with no thought or prospect of getting to the free States. If we reflect that the greatest number of fugitives escape from the border States, and that the slave population in all these is declining, we have no reason to suppose that more fugitives find their way to the free States now than in 1850. Let it be assumed, therefore, that 1,000 escape annually, and that they are for the most part in the prime of life. They will then average $1,000 each in value, or $1,000,000 in the aggregate. When we consider that the expenses of the Federal Government are now annually about seventy millions, it will be seen at once that this additional item, to be expended in payment for the fugitive slaves, would be no great matter; while the good it would accomplish in allaying sectional animosities would be incalculable. Who would think of weighing a million of dollars in the scale against the peace and perpetuity of this great nation of confederate States?

We will not now attempt to sketch the details of such a law as we suggest, but by way of anticipating objections, we may remark, that it should commend itself alike to the slaveholders, and to the people of the North, who are now saddled with the odious responsibility of returning the fugitives. Of the one thousand slaves who annually escape to the Free States, perhaps not more than one-tenth part are ever recovered. Their owners will, therefore, do admirably well to recover two-thirds of their value; or even one-half instead of one-tenth. The fugitives themselves would be relieved from a world of anxiety and peril of being returned to Slavery; and one would think that their friends, the Abolitionists, who can be supposed to have no motive in aiding them to escape, but philanthropy, would give their hearty support to such a measure; while the Republican President and his supporters would be drawn to it as a means of escape from the odious responsibility which rests on them, of enforcing a statute at which the better and nobler instincts of human nature revolt. They would, at the same time, by pursuing the policy here indicated, give to the South and to the country an assurance of a spirit of compromise and conciliation which, at the present moment, would be of incalculable value to the cause of Union.

Public Justice Hindered.

Since the beginning of the present month there have been arraigned in the Special Sessions one hundred and six persons charged with the commission of assault and battery. Of these, thirty-five, or one-third, have been discharged, either by the request of complainants or their non-attendance as witnesses. At the common law, as every one is aware, a criminal prosecution cannot be instituted by a private individual, but only by the people. Private indemnity for injury sustained can be recovered only by suit in a civil Court. Though the statutes do not expressly abrogate this ancient and well-established principle of law, they have yet rendered it in some respects an utter absurdity. For while the people remain the party to a suit against a criminal, it is difficult to understand how a private individual can withdraw or compromise it. Yet the exercise of such a right derives its sanction from a statute now in force; and a prosecution brought for the vindication of the *public* justice, and *public* safety, may be arrested whenever the assailant shall be able to buy or bully or coax his accuser from his design.

We commented in terms of censure a few weeks ago upon the action of the City Judge in taking especial pains to favor two noted bullies with an adjournment of their case, in order that they might prevail on the public officer, whom they had beaten in the street, to withdraw his complaint. It is very easy to see how a threat of renewed violence, or a tempting bribe, might constrain a timid or greedy complainant to silence.

The statute allowing the prosecution to be withdrawn, upon the satisfaction of the party chiefly aggrieved, was doubtless designed to do away with the public expense of a trial, when the offence committed, though technically against the people, was really, or at least principally, against a private individual. The mistake consisted in not either making the offence an entirely civil injury, to be remedied by a personal suit, or else leaving it, as at common law, a crime against the public, which no private individual could compromise. The record of the court, to which we have referred above, illustrates how often in the present condition of the law, the complaint for assault is used as an instrument of oppression. It has come to be a settled custom among some of the lower classes in the vicinity of petty courts, for matrimonial squabbles to end in the making of complaint by the wife against her husband, without the slightest design of appearing as a witness against him. His conviction and punishment would deprive the wife of her support, derived from his labor. Knowing, however, that a criminal prosecution is only a harmless weapon, by which she may send her partner to spend a night in the Tombs, and subject him in the morning to the disgrace of the criminal box, until she shall appear and evince her womanly meekness and compassion by giving magnanimous consent to receive again her humbled liege into her service and support, she hastens to a magistrate, who receives her plaint and arrests the accused, in vindication of *public* justice!

To such an order of farce as this, are a third of all the prosecutions for assault in the Court of Special Sessions reduced. Under such a law, any person who wishes to spite an enemy, has only to make a complaint which he never intends to prosecute, and in which he would fail if he did, to see his victim arrested and locked up for the night. We know of no better remedy for such a state of things than the passage of a law making all assaults, not now felonious, simply private injuries, to be remedied by damages in a civil suit. Assaults with dangerous weapons should remain as they now are, felonies, which the party complaining cannot compromise. Either let us have such a change as this, or else return to the former condition of the law, and allow no suit, brought for the vindication of public law, to be compromised at the option of a private individual.

CAPT. RYNDERS' ASSAULT.—It will be seen by our legal record that the complaint against Marshal RYNDERS, for having assaulted Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN and Mr. BARNEY, while calling on him upon business, was yesterday dismissed, with the assent and, indeed, on the application of the complainants. This step was taken by their counsel, Judge EDMONDS, who gave as a reason for it the fact that the case was now fully before the public, and they were quite content to leave it to the public judgment.

The excuse seems to us quite insufficient. It would have been just as strong against commencing the process as against dismissing it. The affidavits narrating the incidents had been published before complaint was made. If they were true, as we do not doubt they were, RYNDERS committed a gross outrage upon public decency, as well as a shameful violation of the proprieties of his official position,—and he richly deserves whatever punishment the law would inflict. We can readily understand that the complainants, as individuals, might be unwilling to press the complaint, with what might seem to be personal inducements; but the public sense of justice will be dissatisfied with its withdrawal.

Three Noble Brothers.

An enterprising citizen of the First Ward, named JOHN E. ENRIGHT, has long attracted public attention by his bold and successful manœuvres for the acquisition of property not his own, and the fury of his attacks upon whomsoever should be rash enough to attempt interrupting his "business." Again and again, month after month, and year after year, has he been paraded before the public as a professional emigrant swindler, a professional ticket swindler, and on incidental charges of assaults and batteries of every kind. So great, indeed, has been his fame in these accomplishments, that our worthy Mayor—ever vigilant to foster the seeds of democratic virtue—not many months ago procured the appointment of this distinguished First Warder to a sinecure position under the City Inspector, with a salary attached thereto of twelve hundred dollars a year.

At the time, there were many, even of those most disposed to accept the Mayor's judgment as infallible, who regarded the reward bestowed on JOHN E. ENRIGHT as excessive. Many as were the faces which he had "mashed" on election day; numerous as were the heads he had split open on primary election evenings, and countless as were the emigrants whom he had converted into good Democratic voters of our City, by robbing them on their arrival of all the funds which should have carried them out West, to become respectable settlers of Ohio or Wisconsin,—notwithstanding all these services, we say, to that cause, of which Mayor WOOD is the illustrious champion, there were nevertheless some niggardly and grudging spirits who regarded JOHN E. ENRIGHT'S reward as too liberal, contending that the Mayor would have abundantly satisfied all his just demands by making him School Commissioner or School Trustee of that region which is the scene of his renown.

But the Mayor, as a general thing, knows his men pretty well, and is seldom apt to overestimate their worth. It now appears that, while apparently only rewarding the most conspicuous brother, he was in reality acknowledging his respect for the services and virtues of an entire family. That this may be apparent to every one, let us unroll the record of three noble brothers for yesterday, to-day, and the day following:

Yesterday JOHN E. ENRIGHT was charged at the Court of Special Sessions with an assault upon a police officer, but as he had been so merciful as not to rip the officer up with a knife, or shoot him through the heart with a bullet, the case was, of course, pooh-poohed out of Court—no doubt with an intimation to the officer that he should consider himself lucky for having escaped so cheaply. To-day, JAMES ENRIGHT—JOHN E's deserving brother—will be tried on an indictment for ticket-swindling, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on evidence which has already convicted the notorious STEPHEN GORDON, his partner in the offence, and in the charge of the prosecution. No doubt GORDON—as he is not on trial before Judge RUSSELL—will be sentenced to-day to two years in the seclusion of State Prison; and as the same evidence which convicted GORDON is arrayed with even greater strength against JAMES ENRIGHT, there is every fear that Mayor WOOD's Ex-Health-Warden may lose the fraternal consolation and assistance of brother JAMES for a period of twenty-four calendar months.

As to FRANCIS ENRIGHT, the third male member of this distinguished family, he will probably be tried to-morrow on a charge of willful murder—the law not yet being sufficiently liberal in its ideas to recognize the right of "the ruling classes" to commit bar-room butcheries at pleasure. Who shall dare say after this, that the reward of a sinecure, with but a paltry twelve hundred dollars a year, was in excess of the merits displayed by this distinguished family? JOHN E. ENRIGHT, doubtless, held only a fiduciary character with regard to that contemptible sum—four hundred dollars thereof being in trust for JAMES, four hundred more in trust for FRANCIS, leaving only a beggarly four hundred for himself—the true founder and magnificent sustainer in the First Ward of the Emigrant Swindling dynasty.

THE LAW AGAINST EMIGRANT SWINDLING TO BE EVADED.—In a letter recently addressed to Mr. JELLINGHAUS, President of the German Emigrant Protective Association, in reference to the extraordinary decision made by Judge RUSSELL in the emigrant-swindling cases of WARD and GILBERT,—the District Attorney gave notice that he did not agree with the learned and eloquent Judge in his view of the statute passed last Winter to restrain this particular species of offence; and also that he would take the earliest opportunity to have that decision reviewed in some Court of higher character, and less liable to local influences than the Court of General Sessions.

Such an opportunity was yesterday afforded in the cases of ENRIGHT and GORDON, indicted for precisely the same offence, committed under circumstances exactly similar to those for which WARD and GILBERT had been placed at the Bar before Judge RUSSELL. But warned by the fate of the previous indictment in the Court of General Sessions, the District-Attorney removed the cases of ENRIGHT and GORDON to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge GOULD presiding; and the result has been the conviction of STEPHEN GORDON, under a charge from the Court taking diametrically opposite ground to that held by Judge RUSSELL in his very famous decision. The jury found GORDON guilty almost without leaving their seats; and for JAMES ENRIGHT, who figures in the same indictment, but who demanded a separate trial, the same fate is very likely in reserve.

According to the decision of Judge RUSSELL, any person indicted for emigrant-swindling under the statute of last Winter, had only to assert that he acted as "sub-agent" for some other man, whom he believed to be clothed with authority as agent of the particular line of packets or steamers for which he was selling tickets. This mere assertion, according to Judge RUSSELL, would then devolve on the prosecution the duty of showing—first, that the pretended sub-agent had never received any such authority as he professed to have received; secondly, that the party pretending to have given such authority, was not himself a "duly authorized agent;" and thirdly, that the prisoner, at the time of the emigrant-swindling offence, had reason to know, and actually did know, that the party pretending to have authorized him, had himself no authority for so doing. The learned Judge also held that any legal agent for a line had power to create as many sub-agencies as he saw fit.

If this decision had been accepted as law—and it certainly covered substantially all the points stated—the District-Attorney might as well have abandoned all future attempts to obtain convictions for a crime which is, and has long been, one of the most serious reproaches against our City. But by carrying the case of GORDON before the Oyer and Terminer, the ruling of Judge RUSSELL has been signally reversed, Judge GOULD holding that the statute in question "was passed for the protection of those who were supposed to be ignorant of the manner of procuring tickets," and that anybody who sold a ticket without direct authority "from the company or owner of a railroad or steamboat line was guilty of a violation of the statute." The Judge further held, as indeed is prescribed by common sense, that the duty of the prosecution terminated in proving the sale of the ticket. It would then become the duty of the prisoner's counsel to show by affirmative evidence that the prisoner in selling the ticket only acted as the duly authorized agent of "the company or owner." Thanks to this decision, we shall stand some chance in future of seeing the emigrant-swindlers who infest our piers and railroad stations duly punished. The prosecuting officer is now clothed with all needful authority; and if emigrants continue to be swindled, while the swindlers escape, the responsibility will be elsewhere than on the shoulders of Judge GOULD.

A TRIFLING ERROR—WORTH CORRECTING.—Our Democratic friends seem to be laboring under some delusion in regard to the actual condition of our Federal Government. They are greatly alarmed lest the Union should be dissolved, and are calling loudly on Mr. LINCOLN to issue a Proclamation, or do something else to save it. They evidently think that LINCOLN is already President, and they look to him for safety now as they looked to Gen. JACKSON in 1832.

This is a mistake. Mr. LINCOLN is not President. He is simply a citizen of the United States, as any other, without office, and without absolute certainty of occupying one. Death, or revolution, or a failure of the Electoral College to select him, may either of them intervene to prevent his reaching the Presidency; and in fact any utterance he might needlessly, and, indeed, presumptuously make at this moment, might itself defeat his election. It will be time enough when he is in office to fling upon him official responsibilities. Until then he has merely to do his duty as a private citizen.

Our friends must excuse us for reminding them that Mr. BUCHANAN is President of the United States. Under all the circumstances they are quite excusable for forgetting it. But the fact is so, nevertheless. The constitutional obligation to maintain the integrity of the Union, to preserve public order, and to see that Federal laws are administered, rests wholly upon Mr. BUCHANAN, who has to aid him all the legislative, the military, and the naval force of the Government. It is for him to see that the Republic suffers no harm. The means and the authority in his hands are equally ample. No resort to extra constitutional methods is required, or would be warranted. It is proposed that a Convention of the several States be summoned by the President, to confer and act upon the demands of the South. Evidently, the President has no more power to convoke such a body than Capt. RYNDERS; and such a body, if convoked, could exercise no powers within the Constitution without trenching upon the functions of Congress; and it could, of course, exercise none beyond it; so that in any event its deliberations would be as revolutionary as any excess to which Southern madness threatens to go. The project is simply one of a half-dozen ingenious contrivances for relieving President BUCHANAN from the fulfillment of duties he clearly desires to evade. They will, we venture to predict, prove utterly abortive; and the Executive will be left the alternative of practically abdicating its functions, or of courageously meeting the crisis. Mr. BUCHANAN is the man, and his opportunity is before him.

THE GREAT SQUATTER AGAIN.—The Comptroller, yesterday, had an interview with Messrs. BACHE and BLUNT, Pilot Commissioners, accompanied by their counsel, W. A. BUTLER, Esq., with reference to the encroachments of the mighty "Commodore" upon the harbor. It was decided that, for the present, the Pilot Commissioners, backed by the State, should do the legal fighting, (which has been commenced,) and that when occasion demanded the Comptroller should step in and assert the rights of the City. Mr. VANDERBILT, nothing daunted by the threats of injunctions, fines and prosecutions, resumed the work on his pier yesterday, and he will probably pay little heed to Courts or injunctions, but will build his pier, and *secure* official sanction hereafter, and thus purchase exemption from all pains and penalties.

Naval Intelligence.

Mr. KING, the Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has received instructions to commence work on the machinery of the U. S. steam-frigate *Roanoke*. Some alterations contemplated will be effected, while others are not approved. The *Roanoke* is the largest propeller in the navy, and has been comparatively useful. There is employment for fully half a year on her machinery alone.

The patriotism of Americans sojourning in China has been sorely wounded by the Commodore of the American Squadron there, who neither dressed ship nor fired a salute in honor of Independence Day. The neglect is considered the more reprehensible from the fact that every week the *Hartford* is called upon to celebrate foreign anniversaries.

Before the expiration of this week there will probably be concentrated off the Brooklyn Navy-Yard a larger naval force than any that has assembled in Wallabout Bay for many a year. It will consist of no less than five men-of-war, four American and one Spanish, in commission, fully equipped, and manned by nearly 1,500 men. We annex a list of the ships:

Vessels.	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
North Carolina, R. S.	300	2,633	30
Corvette Savannah	200	1,726	24
Corvette Cumberland	300	1,720	24
Corvette Vandalia	300	783	20
Spanish Frigate Barranguela	220	800	10
Total	1,420	7,662	108

The *Savannah* returns from a cruise on the Home Station; the *Cumberland*, which came up to the yard yesterday, relieves her; the *Vandalia* is about to sail for the East Indies; the *Barranguela* puts in for repairs, and the *North Carolina* is the permanent receiving ship.

The Spaniards, fresh from Vera Cruz, will form an exaggerated idea of our naval strength, surrounded by so formidable a squadron. We hope the lesson will not be lost upon them when they return to their station.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board, yesterday, resolutions were adopted directing that the resolutions recently passed by the Board of Supervisors, complimenting the Police force for their efficiency in preserving the peace on election day, should be publicly read in the various Station-houses. Permission was accorded Detective ELDER to receive a present of $20 from SILAS C. HOY, agent of the New-York Express Company, for services rendered. The resignations of Patrolmen WM. B. CARPENTER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, ISAAC JOHNSON, of the Eighth Precinct, and THOMAS O'GORMAN, of the Broadway Squad, were received and accepted.

THE HOME OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Congratulations of the New Executive—What will be His Policy?—His Personal Characteristics—Political Record, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

Springfield, the home of our newly elected President, is just now the Mecca of Republicanism—at least so far as regards the pilgrimage to this point. Our prophet, however, is not dead, but liveth, and, unlike most prophets, is not without honor in his own country. His honest, open-hearted, manly, free and easy, and yet dignified manner, together with his ability and uprightness, have secured him here personal friends, who love and respect him, whether as "honest Old Abe" or President of the United States. So far as personal demeanor is concerned, he will, doubtless, prove the most truly democratic President we have yet had—for he is emphatically one of the people. The nation will, perhaps, forego his alleged uncouthness and ugliness for the sake of his admitted honesty.

I must, however, differ point-blank with those gentlemen who assert, as did the Adonis of the New-York Bar, that "Mr. LINCOLN could split a rail by looking at it." I make the startling announcement that Mr. LINCOLN is handsome! It is, I know, a natural and political impossibility for any man with the Custom-house and Post-offices prospectively under his control, to be ugly. Therefore, the announcement of Uncle ABE's election created an instantaneous revolution in public opinion on this subject. But whether his good fortune has added to the benignity of his countenance or not, I cannot say, though I am sure that I have rarely met a more affable, cordial and benevolent facial expression than that of Mr. LINCOLN in his happy moments. So long as these happy moments continue I will vouch that our new President will never be taken for a scare-crow.

Although the tide of politicians, who will no doubt overflow this place between now and next March, has already begun, Mr. LINCOLN is to be seen in the vicinity of his accustomed localities as much as ever, and upon general topics he is as voluble and full of anecdote as usual. But as to his Administration and his policy his lips are sealed. He thinks that if his many public speeches and his course as a member of the National Legislature are not sufficient indications of his policy, the present is no time to amplify his utterances on that subject.

The consequence of this course is that he is not bothered long by impertinent inquiries, which may be prompted by his apparent freedom. A gentle hint, or, if that is not regarded, a stern word aptly put, will bring the interrogator to his senses. The same discretion, which has kept Mr. LINCOLN silent throughout the recent exciting campaign, will prevent his saying anything hastily in the present crisis—if the position of our Southern brethren may justify the belief that we have reached a crisis.

The great body of the Democratic Press in the West scouts the idea of secession, and the Douglas papers especially denounce the extremists bitterly. The *Register*, of this city, a strong opponent of Mr. LINCOLN, makes the following manly avowal:

> "We think it is the duty of every Democrat to give to his (Mr. LINCOLN'S) Administration (not his party) every aid and support that the Government can constitutionally demand of citizens, and if, in the exercise of his high duties, the arm of treason be raised, it will be the duty of every Democrat, when called upon, to aid the Government in all constitutional measures to put down the treason, punish the traitors, and protect the American Union."

The Union men of all parties appear to have confidence in Mr. LINCOLN'S conservative record. They point to his vote against the unconditional abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, his genuine Popular Sovereignty bill for effecting the voluntary abolition by the owners themselves and their fellow-citizens of the District, and the compromise clause allowing Southern officers of the Government to take their slave-servants with them into the District, temporarily.

The utmost reliance is placed in the good sense of Southern men to see that Mr. LINCOLN is not inimical to their rights, from his straightforward answers to Mr. DOUGLAS as to his policy on the isms of the day. It is thought here that the fact of Mr. LINCOLN'S Southern parentage, birth and matrimonial connection, will have great weight with the real lovers of the Union in the South, and, at least, prevail upon them to wait for some overt act of oppression before making efforts at secession. As early as 1837 he recorded his belief that Congress had no power over Slavery in the States. Nearly every one of his speeches breathes the utmost devotion to the Constitution and the Union, together with the strictest respect for Southern rights. He needs, in the opinion of conservative men here, no better voucher than his memorable answers to Mr. DOUGLAS' categories, which drew even from Senator BENJAMIN a compliment to his conservatism, and the remark: "It is impossible, however we may differ with the man, not to admire the perfect candor and frankness with which these answers were given." Even Mr. DOUGLAS himself said: "Mr. LINCOLN is one of those peculiar men who perform with admirable skill everything which they undertake."

But, it is asked, what will Mr. LINCOLN do with the Secessionists? That question is best answered by Mr. LINCOLN himself in his Leavenworth speech:

> "Your own statement is, that if the Black Republicans elect a President, *you won't stand it!* You will break up the Union. That will be your act, not ours. * * * * * * * * So, if constitutionally we elect a President, and, therefore, you undertake to destroy the Union, it will be our duty to deal with you as old JOHN BROWN was dealt with. We shall try to do our duty. We hope and believe that in *no section will a majority so act as to render such extreme measures necessary.*"

The news of the border Slave States having supported Mr. BELL would seem to justify Mr. LINCOLN'S views. Certainly, if these States, which have the strongest ground of complaint against the North, can afford to stay in the Union, the Gulf States can afford it. If those who lose the most runaway slaves make the least complaint and the fewest threats, it seems fair to concede that the disunion clamor of the Gulf States, as they say out here, "won't amount to shucks."

But if the Southern Confederacy is formed, and the Government mails and custom-houses are confiscated, Mr. LINCOLN is pledged to pursue the same course that he has justified, in the case of old JOHN BROWN of Ossawattamie, and that he has the nerve to do it, not a man here who knows him can doubt.

One of the strongest elements of union in the South will be the office-holding element. Already Mr. LINCOLN has received bushels of applications for office, and the South is fully represented. Even a Georgia Postmaster is among the number of prayerful petitioners that his head may be spared. His interest in the union is measured exactly by his salary, and the thousands of other Southern office-holders are in the same category. They are well aware that no Southern Confederacy could offer such fat pickings at the public crib. Some of the would-be office-holders, however, ought to have more sense than to send to the President elect *unpaid* messages. Mr. LINCOLN received the following:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7.

HON. A. LINCOLN: The Young Men's Republican Union of New-York congratulate you upon your election to the first office in the gift of man, and through you congratulate the country upon the certainty of an honest, able and efficient administration of its affairs for the next four years.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Vice Pres't, &c.

For the information of politicians who wish to reach this place from New-York, I may as well state that either of the great routes, the New-York Central, New-York and Erie, and Pennsylvania Central, agree to bring passengers here in about the same time, and at the same price, the fare and contingent expenses being about $33. Double this for the return and you have the nice little sum of $66 requisite for an Eastern man to visit the President elect, while the journey here occupies full forty-eight hours. This time and money will keep away most of the small-fry politicians, and save Mr. LINCOLN the persecutions of PIERCE at Concord, or BUCHANAN in Pennsylvania. I am not sure, however, that the hungry politicians of the West will not more than make up the difference.

Your correspondent's journey hither was noteworthy. On election eve the line of the Erie road in New-York State was illuminated with cheering Wide-Awakes. As we passed through Pennsylvania and Ohio, on election day, the Lincoln cheers echoed along the route, while on Wednesday our progress from Toledo, through Indiana and Illinois, was attended by a triumphal succession of announcements of Republican victories. Everybody seemed to have caught the Lincoln fever, and an unfortunate Douglas man in the cars, who ventured to dissent, was immediately surrounded and overwhelmed with a mountain of Lincoln arguments.

A vote taken on the cars showed that LINCOLN had 63 and all the Opposition but 48. Rejoiced at the result, your correspondent pocketed the afflicting insinuation of the canvasser, who, as he passed through, while taking the ballot, said: "How do you vote? Oh, you're not a voter." We thought of our three-year-old at home, and bewailed our youthful appearance.

P. S.—The latest news is that the ladies all favor LINCOLN because they like hy-men. D., Jr.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

PROGRESS OF ITALIAN REGENERATION.

THE CAPITULATION OF CAPUA.

Another Note from Lord John Russell to the British Minister at Turin.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Taku Forts.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. of the 3d, *via* Queenstown P. M. of the 4th inst., arrived at this port at 1 P. M. to-day, and sailed at 3 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Wednesday night.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the afternoon of the 18th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown the same evening.

The *North Briton* sustained no damage through getting ashore at Ballycastle.

It was stated that the *Etna* had been bought from the Cunard Company for INMAN'S New-York and Philadelphia line.

The *Australasian* (screw) takes her place in the Cunard mail line in December.

ITALY.

According to the Neapolitan accounts CIALDINI was beaten by the Neapolitans with great loss at the Garigliano, some dispatches placing his losses as high as two thousand killed and wounded, and five guns.

Official dispatches from Turin say these assertions are completely false. The Sardinians were not defeated at all.

Capua was attacked on the 1st, and capitulated on the following day.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs as follows:

NAPLES—Friday.

Capua capituated to-day, and the troops leave with the honors of war, but lay down their arms at the Porta di Napoli of Capua. To-morrow they come to Naples. Naples is all illuminated, and there are great rejoicings. An attack on Gaeta is shortly expected.

It is denied, *via* Turin, that Admiral PERSANO had commenced and suspended firing on the Royalists, near Gaeta.

VICTOR EMANUEL had crossed the Garigliani.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir WM. DENNISON is gazetted Governor of Madras.

The meeting of the Atlantic Mail Company (Galway line) on the 1st, was merely *pro forma*, and was adjourned to the 22d November.

The *Daily News* publishes the text of the dispatch from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the British Minister at Turin, dated Oct. 27. Lord JOHN says the great questions which appear to the British Government to be at issue are these: Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from Governments with which they were discontented, and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his army? His Lordship says Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons to throw off their allegiance, and cannot therefore blame the King of Sardinia. The dispatch closes as follows: Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of the people building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe.

FRANCE.

It was believed in Paris that the object of France, in preventing the blockade of Gaeta, by sea, is merely to facilitate the escape of the King of Naples, and to prevent complications, were he captured. The French journals offer no explanation.

Ten additional iron-cased frigates had been ordered by the French Government.

The Bourse was firm and animated. Rentes, 69f. 35c.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

A Berlin dispatch says the three Powers agreed to decline any proposition for the assembling of a Congress on the Italian question.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails reached London in time to be forwarded by the *Canada*, *via* Queenstown.

The details had not reached Liverpool when the *Canada* sailed from there, but there were a few additional particulars of the capture of the Taku forts.

The French version agrees with the English. It says, on the 21st the allies, after a vehement resistance, carried by assault the most important of the Taku forts. Two hundred French and 200 English were put *hors du combat*. One thousand Tartars killed, were found in the fort, among whom was the General-in Chief. The other forts surrendered successively the same evening. The capitulation gave the allies the whole country as far as Tien-tsin, and 600 brass guns of large calibre. The Ambassadors proceeded to Tien-tsin, where Chinese Commissioners attended them to open negotiations. It was reported that the Ambassadors would soon proceed to Peking with a cavalry escort.

The China tea markets were dull. Imports were in great demand. Exchanges rather lower.

Calcutta telegrams report symptoms of disaffection in the Sixth European Regiment at Dinahpore.

The Calcutta import market was dull.

THE LATEST.

Full details of the capture of the Taku forts are received, and confirm the telegrams, but add nothing important. The Chinese evinced considerable military skill.

TURKEY.

It was reported that the Government was about negotiating a loan of sixteen millions sterling at Paris at £3¼. A national forced loan is also spoken of.

Great financial fluctuations were occurring at Constantinople.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "The sales of the week amount to 111,500 bales, including 47,000 to speculators and 10,000 bales to exporters. There has been an advance on all qualities, especially on the middling and lower grades, amounting on the week to ⅛@¼ of a penny ℔ lb. Fair qualities have also improved slightly, the improvement being caused by late advices from America. The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the fullest prices. The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	7⅝d.	7d.
Mobile	7⅜d.	6⅞d.
Uplands	7¼d.	6¾d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 667,000 bales, inclusive of 512,000 bales of American.

The advices from Manchester are more favorable, and holders of goods demand an advance.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 98f. Bas 92f. The sales of the week have been 18,000 bales. Stock in port, 122,000 bales. There has been an advance of 3f.@4f., and the market closes buoyant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for BREADSTUFFS is active. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others report: FLOUR at a partial decline of 6d.; quoted 28s.@32s. 6d. WHEAT quiet but firm; Red Western 11s 3d@13s.; White 12s.@14s. CORN has an upward tendency, with a slight advance on all qualities; Mixed 39s.11d.; White 43s.@45s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for PROVISIONS generally quiet. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Beef dull. Pork quiet and firm. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet at 63s. Tallow firm at 54s.@57s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES steady; Pots, 28s. 6d.; Pearls, 28s. 6d.@29s. SUGAR buoyant at an advance of 6d. for refining. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm, with a slight advance. LINSEED scarce and advanced 6d. LINSEED CAKES firm, at extreme prices. LINSEED OIL firmer, at 30s. 3d. FISH OILS, transactions unimportant. RESIN steady; Common, 5s. 3d. @5s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 34s. 6d.@35s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular quotes: BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON firm; Bars and Rails, £5 5s.@£5 10s. SUGAR buoyant, and advanced 6d.@1s. COFFEE active, but quotations are hardly maintained. RICE firm. TEA unchanged, closing dull. TALLOW slightly advanced; quoted at 61s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 31s. 6d.@35s. LINSEED OIL dull, at 29s. 6d.@30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet, but steady. The China news exercised no influence on consols. The money market was unchanged, but the continued withdrawal of gold from the Bank led to the expectation that the Bank rate must soon be raised, possibly next week.

Consols 92¾@93 for Money and Account. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £307,000. The market is generally unchanged in rates.

HAVRE MARKETS.

Week, including 31st. BREADSTUFFS steady. ASHES dull. COFFEE quiet. OILS dull. RICE firm. SUGAR heavy. LARD firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BELL, SON & CO., report State Stocks buoyant and slightly dearer, with large purchases of New-York and Ohio State Stocks, reimbursable next January. Railway Securities are generally unchanged. United States 6s, bonds of '68, 98@100; do. 5s, 94@94½; Kentucky 6s of '58 and '72, 92@94; Maryland, 5s, bonds, 93@95; Massachusetts 5s, bonds, 100@102; Pennsylvania 5s, 85@87; do, do., bonds of '77 88@89; Tennessee 6s, bonds, 80@82; Virginia 6s of '86, 83½@84; do. 5s of 88, 81@83.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening.—The receipt of letters from America per steamship *Vanderbilt*, caused renewed excitement on the Cotton market this afternoon, and a further advance was experienced. There was a large speculative inquiry, and the sales are variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 bales, all of which were made late this afternoon.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—COTTON—The sales of COTTON to-day are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters.—the market closing buoyant at an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. over official quotations on all descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. CORN buoyant, at extreme prices.

PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Saturday.—Consols closed at 93 for Money and Account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales to-day were: Illinois Central Shares, 23 dis.; New-York Central Railroad, 79@81; Erie Shares, 35½@36½.

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

CAPT. MCLANE KILLED BY THE INDIANS.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 28th ult., arrived here to-day.

Capt. GEORGE MCLANE, of the Mounted Rifles, was killed by the Navajo Indians on the 13th of October. He was out on a scout with his company, and when within about twenty-five miles of Fort Defiance, a party of Indians were overtaken. In the charge upon them Capt. MCLANE killed four Indians with his pistols. When the charge was made, and the word to rally given, the Captain became separated from his men and was seen to fall from his horse. His foot became entangled in his stirrup and his horse being frightened, ran off, dragging him a considerable distance before he was stopped. When his men came up they found that he was dead. He had three shots in him, which must have produced instant death. So perished one of our bravest and noblest officers by the hands of the red skins. Capt. MCLANE was a son of Senator MCLANE, of Delaware. He leaves a widow and three children, who are at Albuquerque. The Indians, after the death of Capt. MCLANE, made their escape.

Business in Santa Fé is very dull. There is considerable snow and cold weather beyond the crossing of the Arkansas River. From thence the weather has been pleasant. There is no news from the Plains of any interest.

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPIERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The parties in the Burch case are all here, and the legal gentlemen to whose care the case has been intrusted, have all arrived. The Clerk's Office already contains a mass of sealed depositions bearing upon the case, taken at St. Louis, Chicago, Albany, New-York and Cincinnati, most of them at the instance of Mrs. BURCH, with the intention of showing the cruelty practiced towards her by her husband.

The case was reached this morning when Mr. MILLER, counselor for Mr. BURCH, moved that the depositions in the case taken at St. Louis be ruled out; these relate entirely to the character of BURCH, and could likewise, the counsel alleged, be proved prevaricated and false. After consultation the counsel for defendant agreed to the motion and it was so ordered. The case was then set for to-morrow morning. It is thought two days will be required in impanneling a jury.

Mme. VENICE, whose deposition has been taken in Cincinnati by counsel for Mrs. BURCH, was arrested in that city yesterday for perjury.

Aid for the People of Kansas.

ATCHISON, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Three car-loads of provisions arrived here yesterday and the day before, for the relief of the settlers of this Territory, making six car-loads within the past week, and each car-load ranging from six to eight tons.

Teams are at present here waiting to be loaded, from Greenwood, Butler, Breckinridge and Otto counties. Supplies are given to those only who have proper credentials from the neighborhood from which they come, and are duly authorized by the Relief Committee to receive them.

The settlers in some portions of the Territory will need help throughout the Winter.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

As the stormy season in the mountains is near, and the Post-office Department having failed to order mail service between Inlesberg and Placerville, from semi-monthly to weekly trips, there is to be new schedule time for the pony express, to take effect on the 1st of December, namely: From St. Joseph to San Francisco fifteen days, and between Fort Kearney and the outer telegraph station in Utah, for telegrams, eleven days.

A Case of Accidental Shooting.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

P. STRONG, in the Commissary Department, U. S. A., was accidentally shot dead at Kearney City, about two miles west of this place, on Sunday evening, the 11th, by Mr. MOUNT, a discharged Sergeant of the United States Army, who was on his way East from Camp Floyd.

The Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph on Sunday morning, passed here at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, at Cambridge, was dedicated to-day. The exercises consisted of addresses by Gov. BANKS, President FELTON, Professor AGASSIZ, and Dr. JACOB BIGELOW. A large and interested audience was present. The Museum is endowed with $225,000, of which $100,000 is by the State, and the remainder by individual donations.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The weekly Bank Statement shows the following footings:

Capital Stock	$37,831,700
Loans and Discount	64,089,000
Specie	4,818,000
Due from other Banks	8,023,000
Due to other Banks	9,088,000
Deposits	19,047,500
Circulation	7,792,000

The Chicago Fugitive Slave Case.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The fugitive slave excitement is ended. A warrant was issued late last night for the arrest of the woman claimed as a slave, for disorderly conduct, and placed in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff ANDERSON. In attempting to take her from the armory to the jail, she was rescued by a negro mob, and carried off.

Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

A train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad ran off the track near Burlington this morning. Three cars were smashed. An employe was slightly injured.

The Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The mails per the *Europa* will close about 8 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not leave her dock until about 11 o'clock.

The Albany Burgesses Corps.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Burgesses Corps, of this city, have resolved to go to Washington, to attend the inauguration. They will turn out 100 muskets.

Fire at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

A fire at Palmyra, Mo., last evening, destroyed from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of books, dry goods, &c., together with stores.

Sailing of the Steamship Bienville.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The United States mail steamship *Bienville* sails for New-York 15th inst.

PERSONAL.—We are indebted to the Purser of British steamship *Kangaroo*, for favors received, and attention to our packages of papers.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This Board met yesterday, first in the office of the County Clerk, where they were sworn in by Mr. CLANCY, and, having elected Mr. TWEED Chairman, proceeded to their own chamber, where they were re-sworn by the Chairman. Some confusion was visible at first, but it was quieted by the adoption of a motion to commence with the canvass of the First District of the First Ward, and proceeded regularly through each District of the various Wards, commencing with the Electoral ticket, and going through the entire ticket in regular order.

Mr. STEWART, before the canvass commenced, moved that, in case any objections were raised in the course of the session, which might provoke discussion, that the matter be laid over, and made the first order of business for the next day. Mr. STEWART, in answer to a question from Mr. PURDY, stated that there was no desire or intention to take undue advantage of any temporary or accidental majority, and if such should occur, he hoped the members would pair off so as to preserve the present equality of the board. His resolution was unanimously adopted, and the canvass was commenced with the First District of the First Ward. The process is tedious and uninteresting beyond belief, except to those who are compelled officially to be present, and from present indications the entire twenty days which the law allows, will be consumed before the canvass is completed. The duties of the clerk (Mr. H. CARR) who represents the County Clerk are not only tedious, but arduous, as he has to follow and record the votes as read by the Supervisor and repeated by another clerk, and a daily session of four hours will be apt to test his equanimity. As the TIMES has already recorded the official votes, it will not be necessary to recur further to the progress of this canvass, except where disputes may arise, and there is the promise of one already proffered by Mr. PURDY, who stated that when the occasion should arise he had some affidavits to present which might affect the result so far as certain parties were concerned.

Up to the hour of adjournment Saturday, the four first Wards only had been canvassed, and the returns of all save the First Ward were received and confirmed, with some trifling emendations. The returns from the First Ward were, however, so loose and imperfect, that they were returned to the Supervisor (DAVIS) who had the lower District in charge, and who will at once cause the clerical errors to be corrected. The Board will meet daily until the canvass is completed, and will sit about four hours each day; but if a contingency arises, which is not impossible, with reference to the election of Register, upon which more doubt now hangs than upon any other candidate, the hours may have to be doubled, in order to complete the work within the time prescribed by law.

THE BUDGET FOR 1861.

The Comptroller has for some time been preparing his Budget for 1861. He still lacks the estimates from one Department, although it should have been sent in on the 1st of November. This delay arises from the neglect in the Mayor's office to send in the estimates of probable expenses for that important Department. It is not impossible that the Harlem Bridge expenses may have something to do with this delay, but certain it is that the financial budget of the City for 1861 is kept back because the head of the City Government has not responded in due season to the calls made upon him for information as to the sum necessary for its support, which every other Department has long since presented.

CROTON ACQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS.

Two bids were opened yesterday at this office—one for a sewer in Fifty fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, which was awarded to Thomas Crimmins, at $5,602 45; the other for a sewer in Lewis-street, between Stanton and Hester streets, was awarded to Matthew Murray, at $1,378 50. As neither of these works can be carried to completion during the present season, the award of contract is a mere formality, and only made in compliance with the requirements of the Charter.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS FROM RECKLESS DRIVING.—On Monday afternoon, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS, of No. 1,021 Broadway, was riding on the Bloomingdale road in a light wagon, accompanied by Miss WHITE, a lady acquaintance, and when near Fifty-ninth-street, an omnibus came into collision with the vehicle with such force as to smash it. Mr. DAVIS, consequently, was thrown violently to the ground, and received injuries of a dangerous character. Miss WHITE escaped with severe bruises. Persons witnessing the occurrence agreed in stating that it was intentionally brought about by WILLIAM BURNS, the driver of the stage, who, having been arrested, was yesterday taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed for examination.... HENRY SHEFFIELD, driver of stage No. 111, of the Fourth-avenue line, while intoxicated on Monday evening, drove his vehicle recklessly through Broadway. Opposite Barnum's Museum he ran into a party consisting of Mr. SEBASTIAN MECKEL, his wife and son, and Miss NETTIE KLAYROTH, his wife's sister, visitors from Albany, who had witnessed the performances and were crossing over to the Astor House, where they boarded. Mrs. MECKEL'S arm was broken above the elbow, and two fingers of Miss KLAYROTH'S left hand were crushed. Officer CAIRNES, of the First Ward, arrested SHEFFIELD, and Justice WELSH held him to answer.

A NEGLECTFUL POLICEMAN.—Justice CONNOLLY yesterday released from confinement the young woman BRIDGET KINNEY, whose detention has already been published in connection with the death of her sister ELLEN. It appeared that ELLEN was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 24th ultimo, and the same day Officer VERMILYEA, of the Eighteenth Ward, arrested BRIDGET and took her before Justice CONNOLLY, on a charge of having violently assaulted the sick woman. The Magistrate, consequently, had the accused imprisoned, pending the result of the injuries she was charged with having caused. Nothing further was done in the case until the 10th inst., when Justice CONNOLLY was informed that the woman had been dead more than a week. Suspecting irregularity somewhere, he prosecuted an inquiry as to the circumstances of her demise, and was told by the Hospital physician that it was solely the result of natural causes. BRIDGET was, therefore, released, after having been imprisoned for a term of nineteen days, ten of which had elapsed after her sister died, and the wrong thus done her is attributed solely to the negligence of Officer VERMILYEA, who failed to report the death of the patient.

AID FOR ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—On Sunday evening exercises were held in Dr. TYNG'S Church, (St. George's Chapel,) Stuyvesant-square, under the auspices of an Association of the young men belonging to the Church, to aid in the support of St. Luke's Hospital, in this City. Very interesting reports and addresses were made, and several hymns and appropriate pieces of music were sung by the choir of the South Dutch Church, under the lead of Dr. C. A. GUILMETTE. The Society's efforts have accomplished a great amount of good, and a large fund has been received, and judiciously expended, in ameliorating the condition of very many of the worthy needy. A collection was taken up, which was doubtless a worthy response to the plea for charity.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' FESTIVAL AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The Sunday School teachers of the various Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal churches of this City, held a Festival last evening in the great hall of the Cooper Institute. Over thirty schools were represented by about 1,200 officers and teachers, and the pastors of the churches to which they belonged. Several Bible classes were also present. Mr. C. C. NORTH, President of the City Sunday School Society, presided on the occasion. About 9 o'clock, refreshments, consisting of ice-cream, cakes, etc., were distributed among the audience. The exercises consisted mainly of short addresses by various pastors and laymen present.

FIRE ON THE KINGS-BRIDGE ROAD.—At about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning a three-story frame house, on the Kings-Bridge Road, opposite Gillelan's Hotel, was burned down. The lower floor was occupied by JOHN BROADHEAD as a grocery and feed-store, and the upper floors as a dwelling. The total loss is estimated at $7,500; covered by insurance in City Companies. In consequence of a belief on the part of the firemen that the burning building was in Westchester County, no efforts whatever were made to save it. How the fire originated has not been explained.

FATAL BLASTING CASUALTY.—Yesterday afternoon, THOMAS MCCALLUM, one of a party of laborers employed in leveling a lot in Fifty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue, had his skull fractured by a large piece of stone projected from a blast. He was standing at a point 400 feet distant from the place where the blast was fired, and it was supposed beyond reach of the fragments of stone. Soon after the occurrence transpired he was removed to his home, No. 275 West Thirty-ninth-street, where his death quickly resulted. Another piece of stone struck a horse and passed entirely through his neck, making a hole similar to what might have been made by a cannon ball, and causing the instant death of the animal.

DEATH FROM THE INHALATION OF CHARCOAL GAS.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at No. 165 Essex-street, upon the body of MARGARET HANNAH SCHNEIDER, a native of Germany, 33 years of age, who was found dead on Monday morning upon the floor of her own room. From indications presented, it was apparent that deceased had been suffocated by inhaling carbonic acid gas, arising from burning charcoal, which she had been using for cooking purposes in a close room. She was a widow, living alone.

CLASSES AT THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.—Classes for French, German, Book-keeping, Penmanship and Mathematics, will commence at the Woman's Library in the early part of December. The terms for each class will be less than half the sum usually paid for tuition, while the Professors will be the best that can be had. Names are now being taken at the Library in the New-York University. The classes will be limited to twenty in each.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.—The annual address and poem were delivered before this Society last evening, in the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society. The orator of the occasion was JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Esq., of the Class of 1820, and the poet was JOHN LOCKWOOD, Esq., of the Class of 1847. The anniversary festival will take place at the Fifth-avenue Hotel this evening.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.—A meeting of the residents of the Third Aldermanic district was held last evening at Waterman's Hotel, Varick-street, at which Mr. JEREMIAH BESSON received the unanimous nomination as independent candidate for Alderman at the coming Charter election. The preamble and resolution will be found on another column.

RECITATIONS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—The Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library, have arranged with M. TASSITRO to recite from memory the play of "Hamlet," at Clinton Hall, this evening.

The Complaint Against Marshal Rynders Withdrawn.

The further hearing of this case at its adjournment on Thursday last, was set down for Tuesday (yesterday,) at 12 o'clock, before Justice WELSH at the Tombs. Shortly after that hour the parties, with their counsel, were in attendance.

Ex-Judge EDMONDS, in addressing the Court for the complainant, said: I appear as counsel for Mr. BARNEY, as Mr. NOYES is absent from the City, having been called away by important business in Philadelphia. In their behalf I rise to say that in view of the testimony given on a former occasion by Mr. BURNS, we have no disposition to press this matter any further, as we regard the publicity given to it by the published affidavits of the gentlemen whom I represent, amply sufficient without pressing the matter further, and we leave the public to judge of the facts.

MR. HOLMES—I had supposed we appeared here to respond to a judicial investigation and not in an appeal to the public, and however ingenious this mode of getting rid of the matter may be, and however ingenious the mode of making this assault through the newspapers under pretence of an appeal to a judicial tribunal may be; I shall take the liberty of calling your Honor's attention to some facts made apparent by these affidavits, which will further affect the disposal of this case on its merits; I allude to the discrepancies existing in the affidavits of the complainant and his grand father. I have reference to the positive contradiction that is shown in their statements as to the main matter of fact—that is the assault.

JUDGE WELSH—It strikes me that what you submit will be an additional reason that the case should be dismissed on its merits.

Mr. HOLMES—Yes, Sir; and that our discharge should be full and ample. Mr. Tappan swore that when this assault was committed he saw Capt. RYNDERS drag the complainant by the hair of his head to the door from the corner furthest from the door, whilst the affidavit of Mr. BARNEY states that the assault was committed by Capt. RYNDERS taking him around the waist and turning him away and again taking him by the waist. Now there is here confessedly one assault charged against RYNDERS by BARNEY—one act, one laying of his hands upon the person. Now here were two affidavits standing directly opposed to each other, and they are sworn to in a judicial proceeding.

Judge EDMONDS said that as long as the matter had been fully placed before the public he was perfectly willing to have the case judicially dismissed.

Judge WELCH said, that of course the complaint was so dismissed.

Another Slaver Seized.

For a week past attention had been attracted to a schooner loading at one of the North River Piers, the character of her cargo being strongly suggestive of a slave voyage. On Monday, everything being ready, the vessel left her Pier, No. 5 North River, and came to anchor near Bedloe's Island, preparatory to leaving port, when Capt. FAUNCE, of the Revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, sent a portion of his crew on board under the direction of Surveyor HART, and took charge of the vessel, and had her towed to the Atlantic Dock, where she was placed in charge of a Government officer. Her cargo will be overhauled at an early day, when demonstrative proof, it is anticipated, will appear, of the intended illegal character of the voyage. Her destination, according to the statement of the officers and crew, was the West Coast of Africa. The schooner's name is the *William L. Cogswell*, formerly commanded by H. W. PENNY, 270 tons register, and owned by J. W. SMITH, of Northport, L. I. The captain asserted that he was bound on a trading voyage to the Coast.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

No. 13 Beekman-st.—For sale, to let or lease.—This elegant six-story brown-stone house, built in the most substantial manner, and suitable for any business. Basement and sub-cellar very light and dry. LOT FULL SIZE. The corner building adjoining, fronting, also, Nassau-st., which is yielding a large interest, and considered one of the most eligible corners in the City, can be had in connection with the Beekman-st store by any capitalists or Company, if desired, to whom it will be made an object. Also for sale, the lot and building NO. 11 READE-ST., 25 feet front by half the block to Chambers-st. For further particulars, inquire of
B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and White-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Skates.
"OPENING DAY" (WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14)
OF
WINTER FASHIONS FOR THE FEET,
AT THE
"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."
The public are invited to call and examine our boundless variety of Skates—from 50 cents to $25—Straps, Skate bags, Shinny-sticks, Books on the Art, and, in fact, everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) suited to all ages, sexes, tastes and purses.
CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
Out of town orders attended to promptly.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

"By their Fruits ye Shall Know Them."—Those who wish to know the relative merits of Sewing Machines and their work, should purchase, use and test the articles of children's clothing for sale at No. 495 Broadway. They are sold at cost, are required in every family, and they exhibit the work of the best machines in fair contrast with the work of all the inferior sewing machines.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Just received, per ast steamer, a large assortment of late's Cork-Sole Boots and Slippers. Also, warm velvet fur Boots and Over-Shoes.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Toothache cured in five minutes by Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful Venetian Liniment, or no pay—Headache in half-an-hour. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

The Illusive Wig, made only by Clirehugh. Parting's unstainable. No turning up behind. Fit warranted. Band, braids, curls, &c. Wholesale and retail. No. 290 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—OGDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Wm. A. Muhlenberg, Mr. R. W. BENEDICT, Jr., to Miss SARAH A. OGDEN.

WOODHOUSE—STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 12, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Morgan, Mr. CLAIBORNE O. WOODHOUSE to Miss MAGGIE H. STUYVESANT, daughter of Joseph R. Stuyvesant, Esq., all of this City.

CRANSTON—THAYER.—At Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 12, by Rev. A. De Witt, Mr W. M. CRANSTON to Miss MARCIA A. THAYER, all of Hoosick Falls.

DIED.

CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, ELIZA M., wife of Ward B. Chamberlin.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 199 East 10th-st., on Thursday morning, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, Mr. J. CLITZ MORRISON, in his 44th year.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 108 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

COLLIER.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 12, DANIEL S. COLLIER, aged 57 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 West 13th st., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

PRICE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 13, CHARLES W., eldest son of Charles W. and Sarah A. Price, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Funeral services will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock precisely, at the residence of his parents, corner of 11th-av. and 51st-st. Members of the family, and of the Eighth Company of the National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend.

Rest in thy blissful sleep, sweet boy,
'Till angels bid thee rise,
To taste in Heaven that endless joy,
Above the starry skies.

HOWARD.—In Astoria, on Monday, Nov. 12, EMILY FREEMAN, daughter of the late Henry Howard, of Astoria, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SELLECK.—In Millneck, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 11, Mrs. MARY, wife of Joseph Silleck, in her 82d year.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

JAMES.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Nov. 12, EDWARD K. JAMES, in the 58th year of his age.

MERRITT.—In Poplar Ridge, Cayuga County, N. Y., 11th month, 11th, SARAH ANN, widow of John Merritt, in the 88th year of her age.

FELT.—In Wrentham, Mass., on Sunday evening, Nov. 11, ALMIRA S. FELT.

DUBOS.—In Paris, at the residence of Edouard Dubos, No. 24 Avenue Gabrielle; Champs Elysées, Madame MARIE LAURENCE DE PEREY, aged 37, wife of Professor Louis Dubos, No. 42 West 24th-st., New-York.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 29, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

OCT. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No 541 Nov. 13 1860.
30, 23, 70, 73, 9, 65, 38, 59, 17, 50, 71, 51, 27.
Class No. 542, Nov 13 1860.
42, 30, 22, 67, 15, 61, 70, 36, 68, 34, 9, 45, 37.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 13, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR GENTLEMEN,
SOMETHING NEW FOR MISSES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR BOYS,
IS
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER
AND
BRACE SUSPENDER.
Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of childhood, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
O ESTABLISHED 1839. O
O S. T. SUIT'S O
O KENTUCKY, SALT RIVER, BOURBON O
O WHISKY DISTILLERIES. O
O Address S. T. SUIT, O
O Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. O
OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO

GO AND HEAR
JOHN B. GOUGH,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
At the Cooper Institute.
Admittance 25 cents.

ICE AND WATER PITCHERS.
A new supply of these most useful and beautiful articles, more richly finished than any yet offered in this City, may now be seen at the old establishment of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

A FINE BEARD GIVES A NOBLE APPEARANCE to the face and prevents colds and bronchitis, and the only thing in existence that will force the beard or moustache to grow on the beardless face is my ONGUENT, established in 1852. It is perfectly harmless to the skin, and will not stain or injure it. If your beard won't grow, use it. Sent to any part of the country. Price, $1.
R. G. GRAHAM,
No. 109 Nassau st., New-York.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
PARIS FANS, CARD CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES,
&c., &c.
SILVER WARE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
The subscriber has now on hand a very large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, which he is selling at very low prices. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of watches direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a very large assortment and at the very lowest prices. Watches taken in exchange. All watches sold by him are warranted to keep correct time. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen.
The subscriber having been appointed agent by three different manufacturers of Jewelry for the sale of their goods, he is now selling Ladies' Gold Earrings, Pins, Bracelets, Watch-chains, &c., &c., at retail at much less than the usual prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine his goods before purchasing.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.
IMMENSE BARGAINS.
IMMENSE BARGAINS.
In order to make room for our December importations we propose to offer great inducements to the
HOUSEKEEPING PUBLIC
of New-York who happen to have a present or
PROSPECTIVE WANT
of Housekeeping articles in our line.
DURING THE WHOLE OF NOVEMBER
most inviting prices for White or Decorated French China Dinner Sets, Table Glass, Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Iron Stone Ware White and Fancy Toilet Ware, Vases, Parian and other mantle ornaments, together with the largest and most varied assortment of
GAS FIXTURES
to be found in the City. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING—
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AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff-st.
The amount of overcoats,
Cheap and fine dress frock coats,
Cheap and rich velvet vests,
Cheap and fine cassimere pants,
Contained in this extensive establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect; for as regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance

OVERCOATS.		
Black and fancy Cloth	$5	to $18
Black and fancy Beaver	8	to 18
Black and fancy Pilot	6	to 12
Cassimere, Petersham, Felt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3½	to —
COATS.		
Good black cloth Frocks	$5	to $8
Fine black cloth Frocks	10	to 14
Super black cloth Frocks	15	to 20
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3½	to 12
PANTS.		
Black Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	$2 50	to $6
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver	2	to 6
Extra Fancy and Black	—	to 7
VESTS.		
All the new styles of Velvet	$2	to $8
Silks and Satins	1 50	to 5
Cloth and Cassimere	1	to 5
SUITS.		
Complete Black Cloth Suits	$10	to $30

Cassimere Suits to match, $8, $10, $12 $15, $18, and $20.
Furnishing Goods of every description, retailed at wholesale prices.
66
EVANS', and Fulton-st.
68
Sign of the Red, White and Blue.

THE GOLD BRICK!
THE GOLD BRICK!
THE GOLD BRICK!
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THE GOLD BRICK!
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR WORKS:
"Fashion and Famine," "Old Homestead," "Mary Derwent," "Lost Jewels," "Malaeska,"
Editress of Peterson's Magazine, &c.,
is now engaged on a new story expressly and exclusively for the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
(The best story and sketch paper published,)
ENTITLED,
THE GOLD BRICK!
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which will be ready in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
TO-MORROW.
TO-MORROW.
For sale by every News Agent and Bookseller throughout the world!
PRICE FOUR CENTS PER COPY.
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STREET & SMITH,
Proprietors, No. 22 Beekman-st.,
New-York.

SHAKESPERIAN RECITATION
THIS EVENING.
Mr. TASISTRO will recite before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
The Play of
HAMLET,
(ENTIRELY FROM MEMORY.)
At Clinton Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the Music stores, at the Library and at No. 57 Liberty-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860.
To John Mills & Co., No. 14 Broadway:
GENTS: The Institute not having offered any premium on native whisky at the late Fair, the judges who examined and passed upon your Bourbonia reported as follows:
"No. 190—Bourbon Whisky (Mills' Bourbonia)—Possessing an excellent flavor and fine aroma."
Very respectfully,
THOS. McELRATH,
Cor. Secretary American Institute.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.,
one block west of Broadway,
Offer for sale a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES, suitable for stores and private dwellings, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—Rev. JOHN LORD will continue his course of six lectures in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock, and continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, until finished.
SUBJECTS.
Nov. 15.—PHILIPPA—*The Woman of Chivalry.*
Nov. 19.—ELIZABETH—*Woman as a Sovereign.*
Nov. 22.—MADAME DE MAINTENON—*The Woman of Society.*
Nov. 26.—MADAME DE STAEL—*The Literary Woman.*
Dec. 3.—MARY LYON—*Woman as an Educator.*
Tickets for the Course $1 50
Schools and ladies 1 00
Single admission, 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., and at the door.
For this course only a limited number of tickets will be sold.

REV. DR. BELLOWS WILL LECTURE before the New-York City Teachers' Association, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Subject—*Education—its Diversities of Method and Unity of Purpose.* Cards of admission can be obtained gratis of the officers of the Association.
HENRY W. DUNSHEE, President.
THOS. F. HARRISON, Chairman of Ex. Com.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN RICH SILKS,
MAGENTA, FUSCHIA, ROSE DE NAUVO,
And all other
FASHIONABLE SHADES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
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BALL AND EVENING SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FASHIONABLE SHADES,
and
RICH PARIS SILKS,
in great variety.
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Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
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CARPETINGS NND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF
EVERY KIND,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CONTINUATION
of the
GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
by
PRIVATE TREATY,
of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS,
Forming the estates of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin.,)
And W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(Formerly Mackenzie,) Canal-st.,
BANKRUPTS,
Now congregated at the store,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at
50 PER CENT.
BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
Will be offered at
UNPARALLELED PRICES,
To effect a total clearance.
J. W. PROCTOR,
Transferee.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
In addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS.
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CONTINUATION SALE.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
3,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS..............at $1 50 each.
1,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS........ 17 cents per yard.
500 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
300 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
for children..................25 cents per yard.
500 pieces FANCY SILKS..............75 cents per yard.
600 SILK ROBES..........................$17 50 each.
1,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
500 pieces 4-4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
1,000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.......18¾c. per yard.
1,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES...............17c. per yard.
5,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.........$1 each.
10,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S..............75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

2,000 BALMORALS AT $1 50,
JUST LANDED,
In addition to our great sale of the entire balance of our wholesale stock
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
And lower than the panic prices of '57,
AT
No. 581 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Invite the attention of their customers to their large and choice stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Including the recherche novelties of the present season, unsurpassed in make, style and price.
No. 581 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS IN FRENCH MERINOS,
Velours,
Poplin Reps,
Delaines,
Cashmeres, &c., &c.
From recent auction sales,
And below the cost of importation.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open
NEW SILKS, POPLINS AND VALENCIAS.
Just received
Also a superb assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Embracing the latest Paris novelties.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BUY YOUR SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
At No. 108 and 110 6th-av., where you will find a large stock at the lowest price in the City.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
R. & J. E. CONKLING.
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LACE CURTAINS.
Very greatly reduced in prices to close the Season's Importations,
AT RETAIL.
Lace Curtains sold at $6 reduced to $5.
From $8 to $6. From $10 to $8.
From $12 50 to $10. From $20 to $16.
The entire stock of Swiss Nottingham
and
Muslin Curtains,
Will be sold at a reduction of
25 per cent.
A few soiled and auction Curtains,
Very low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CHANTILLY LACES JUST RECEIVED.
BY
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
Chantilly Points. Pt. Gauze Sets.
Chantilly Veils. Pt. de Venize Sets.
Chantilly Flounces. Pt. de Bar calone Sets.
COLLARS, BARBES CAPES, COIFFURES of the MOST APPROVED SHAPES and styles, all of which we offer at prices to secure immediate sale.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at No. 625½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS
OF LYONS VELVETS, FANCY WOOLEN FABRICS,
&c., &c.,
Made after the
LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
And trimmed in the most elegant manner
FOR FIRST CLASS TRADE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
VELOURS, REPS, POPLINS,
MERINOES, GRISAILLES, &c.,
Below usual prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open, on Monday Nov. 12, 1860, 450 dozen of ladies' hem-stiched handkerchiefs, all linen.
Selling prices 1s 6d., worth 2s.
Selling prices 2s., worth 2s. 6d.
Selling prices 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
500 Gents.' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d.
300 Gents.' Colored Borders at 2s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLANKETS,
Marseilles Quilts,
Counterpanes and Comforters,
Lace and Muslin Draperies,
and Curtains,
Sheeting and Pillow-Casings,
Now offered at a large reduction in prices.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are receiving daily,
THE NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS,
IN BEAVER-CLOTH, PLUSH AND VELVET.
Also, OPERA CLOAKS, in great variety.

AT NO. 729 BROADWAY.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received, per *Adriatic*, a magnificent assortment of
NEW SILKS,
OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Nov. 12, 1860, 250 Point Lace Sets, of the newest designs, from $15 to $30 a set.
ALSO,
A few more of those Point Lace Collars at $3.
Also, a choice assortment of Medallion Lace Collars.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY-GOODS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
We have always very desirable bargains
at this season,
To offer to our Retail Trade, in
Napkins, Table Damasks,
Linen Sheetings, Doylies.
Blankets, Quilts,
Table Covers, Floor Baizes,
Wine Cloths. Towelings,
And every variety of Cloth, Linen or Silk material, of furnish a house or hotel.

AT KINZEY'S
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Clearing out sale of Ribbons, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Setts, Trimmings, Laces, Woolen Goods and Yankee Notions.
SALE COMMENCES AT 10 A. M.
Closing out sale of heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, 10c.
Closing out sale of Merino Hose and Half Hose, 10c.
Closing out sale Ladies' and Misses Fleeced Hose, 12½c.
Closing out sale Gent's heavy Brown Half Hose, 8c.
Closing out sale Cotton Hosiery, all kinds, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Closing sale small Wool Hose, 4c.
Closing sale small Cotton Hose, 3c.
Closing sale Ribbed Wool Half Hose, 9c.
Closing sale fine Hose all kinds.
Closing out sale of lined Gauntlet Gloves, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Closing out sale of fine Lisle lined Gloves, 9c., 12c.
Closing out sale of fine Kid Gloves, 31c., 44c., 50c.
Closing out sale black and colored Chenille Nets, 18c., 31c.
Closing out sale black and colored Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Closing out sale Black and Colored Lace Veils, 10c., 18c.
Closing sale fine gilt Belts, 50c.
Closing sale French Flowers, half price.
Closing sale Trimmings, half price.
Closing sale Bands, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Closing out sale of Ribbons, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 13c.
Closing out sale of all our rich Ribbons less than cost.
Closing sale of Needle-work and Lace Collars, less than cost.
Closing out sale best Steel Skirts, 31c., 37c., 50c.
Wholesale buyers attended to before 10 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
RETAIL.
In connection with our usual large stock of
Curtains and Coverings,
On MONDAY
We shall exhibit a line of entirely new design, and very beautiful, in
BROCATELLES,
and
COTTELLINES,
for curtains.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
An assortment in fine variety of coloring, width and prices, just landed from steamer *Persia*, and for sale by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-Aged English or German Protestant woman, as child's nurse, who has had experience, and can bring the best of testimonials. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock, for two days, at No. 56 East 20th-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a girl 16 or 17 years of age, as child's nurse and seamstress; she must be neat and obliging, and give reference from her last place. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED—A THOROUGH groom and coachman, English preferred. One with good recommendations from last place of service will apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, A Protestant German woman, honest and obliging; must be a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 105 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 3.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FEMALE COOK, WHO understands her business thoroughly, and can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 26 East 13th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, for a small family, two good Protestant girls, one to cook, wash, iron, and bake, and to make herself generally useful. The other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist the cook when required. Inquiries can be made with regard to the situation at No. 94 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, TO GO WEST FOR THE Winter, a faithful, reliable, experienced woman, to take care of an infant. Those having good recommendations may apply at No. 42 West 14th-st., before 12 or after 5 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, in the country, a good, honest, middle-aged woman, as nurse and seamstress (Protestant preferred); must have City references. Address Box No. 33, Rye Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., stating when and where an interview may be had.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A CAPAble Protestant woman, who is a good seamstress, willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself useful in the family; the best of City reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

A WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, (SINgle man,) with unexceptionable reference, wanted at No. 283 5th-av. Apply at the basement door, before 10 o'clock A. M.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO OR THREE thoroughly experienced and competent salesmen for our wholesale department. None but those with an extensive acquaintance and influence with buyers in the Western and Northwestern States, and also the State of New-York, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOAK-MAKERS.—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS cloak-makers, to whom steady employment will be given. Apply, between 9 and 12 o clock A. M., to A. T. STEWART & CO. Entrance in Reade-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st

LOST AND FOUND.

OWNER WANTED—FOR TWO DRESSES LEFT at No. 58 West 23d-st., on the evening of the 1st inst.

GREEN-TURTLE DINNER.—A GRAND Turtle Feast will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at John Wilson's Cottage, corner 51st-st. and 7th-av., from 12 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Soup and steaks prepared by and for the benefit of R. C. MONTGOMERY and W. P. DENMAN, Ex-Presidents of Hoboken Turtle Club. Tickets $1 each; can be had at John Wilson's Cottage, corner of 51st-st. and 8th-av.; JOHN KELLY'S, No. 288 Hudson-st., and of ISAAC MORAN, 3d-av. and 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent chambermaid, a situation in a first-class family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the children, or fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or to wait on ladies and sew; best of City reference from their last situations. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY two young girls situations—one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and wait on a table; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses, or would do chamberwork if required; can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 163 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing in a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or to take care of a baby; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small, private family; good City reference can be given; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the waiting, or to mind children and to do plain sewing; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or general houseworker; no objection to go into the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 392 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Scotch woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; understands her business perfectly. Testimonials satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., first door on second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would see to children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Good reference. Apply at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress in a small private family; can give good references. Call at No. 122 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 725 3d-av., corner 49th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; best of City reference given. Call at No. 221 West 25th-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and washing. Can be seen at No. 166 Orchard-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A LADY wishes to procure for a young woman who has lived in her family for eighteen years, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse for one child, an infant; she is in every respect a most valuable servant. Address JULIA, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid or nurse; has six years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 123 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do plain sewing and chamberwork; can give good reference where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 38 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a nice girl as chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend to be honest and faithful. Apply, for two days, at No. 12 West 39th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED.—A REspectable Scotch girl wishes to obtain a situation as child's nurse; is capable to assist with any other kind of work; of a willing and obliging disposition; satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 137 Attorney-st., near Stanton-st., in the basement.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable American woman, to take charge of one child and do light chamberwork or plain sewing. The best reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 84 West 21st-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl a situation to take care of children or do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 364 9th-st., 3d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman, who is capable of filling the situation that she applies for, and has suited some of the best families in the City; and is also a first-rate baker, and has good City reference, or can see the lady that she lived with last. Call at No. 65 Avenue B, between 4th and 5th sts., in the rear house, for two days, if not engaged. Can make good soups.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A REspectable private family as cook; understands soups, meats, game, jellies, creams and bread; good recommendations given. Also, a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; a short distance in the country preferred. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 24th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would be willing to take a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as a very excellent cook in a private family; can give most excellent references as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 493 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the store next to the druggist's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as experienced cook; best City reference from her last place, where she has lived over eight years. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies. Good City reference given. Call at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., over the grocery, second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman to do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamber work and washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 486 2d-av., above 30th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable experienced woman in a private family as cook; is a good smart family baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place; call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED. A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands both English and American cooking; has lived five years in one family; has no objection to leave the City; City reference. Call for two days at No. 353 3d-av., corner of 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; no objections to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as professed cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, jellies, desserts, &c. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 328 West 15th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing. Inquire at No. 91 10th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Presbyterian woman, as cook; is a laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. [illegible] Sheriff-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN AND FRENCH COOK of the first-class, understanding the business in all its branches, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, middle-aged woman, a situation to do good cooking, washing and ironing; also, a young girl, to do chamberwork and washing of nursery; good reference can be given. Call at No. 22 Prince-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young girl, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to going a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE WOman, a situation as competent cook. Has no objection to assist in the washing; has lived seven years in one family; has reference according. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference in her last employers can be given; no objection to do part of the washing if required. Call at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A faithful, capable servant, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an economical and neat girl, and an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday and Thursday.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 West 21st st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City references given from her last place. Apply at No. 433 6th-av., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small, private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and baker, in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wants a situation as cook, first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 1st-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has 5 years' City reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at 232 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 364 3d-av., in the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found in every way competent for her duties; is an excellent maker and baker of bread; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes an engagement to go out by the week or day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 113 West 15th st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HIGHLY respectable young Protestant German woman wishes a situation in a private family, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can bake well; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GOOD COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation, is an excellent baker; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 69½ 37th-st. corner of 6th av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is a strictly conscientious and industrious person, and would be willing to make herself useful; she can give the best of City reference. Call or address W. Y., for one week, at No. 124 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by an intelligent middle-aged American widow lady; she would give her services for the board of an only son, a fine little fellow, aged 13 years, who is from home from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. For full particulars call, for two days, at No. 42 Butler st., Brooklyn. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American lady of middle age, who is careful and industrious; understands cooking and baking; is accustomed to keep house for gentlemen, or would take a situation as nurse to an invalid. The best of City references given. Apply at 30 Delancey-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 185 East 12th-st.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; good reference given. Call for two days, at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED. A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family. Has City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework for a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 Ludlow-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and assist in washing, or as waitress and chambermaid; has four years' City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS laundress by one who thoroughly understands her business, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has no objection to go in the country; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 114 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; or can do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. The best of reference can be seen. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her business; also understands fluting; best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 East 14th-st., third floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as laundress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good laundress, wishes to take washing by the month or by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, 2d floor, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress; no objection to assist in chamberwork. Best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 2½ 6th-st. Inquire for 3 days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent young woman, as first-class laundress; good City references. Can be seen at 118 7th-av.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A SITUAtion wanted in a boarding-house or private family by a highly respectable woman with best of references; is a very good cook and baker, and willing to make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS NURSE by a Protestant English woman; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; best of City reference; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would have no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 7th-av., between 25th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; would do the baby's fine washing or plain sewing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown up children; and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, MIDDLE-aged, desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes, and do all kinds of fine sewing; no objection to the country; reference satisfactory. Call at No. 329 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a steady, respectable person that is well capable of taking care of children, and is a competent infant's nurse; can do family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near the corner of 22d-st.

AS NURSE, &c. OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman who is fully competent for her duties desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses in the best style; understands well the working and sewing on a machine; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or as waitress and chambermaid and do plain sewing; thoroughly understands her business, very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or general houseworker; is of clean habits in her person and kitchen, and civil and capable; good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young Scotchwoman; has good City reference. Call at No. 11 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., for a few days.

AS NURSE &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 39 West 37th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference; seven years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear room, No. 7.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young English woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IS DEsirous of a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting children's clothes and is a good operator on a sewing machine; would take charge of children, or do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Address M. T. Y., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., corner 29th-st, 2d floor front.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with light work; no objection to the country, good City reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-rate seamstress; can cut and make children's dresses; is also a good baby nurse; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family, by a respectable Protestant person, who understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, shirt-making and all kinds of family sewing. Inquire at No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman with good City reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen, until engaged, at 230 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family; she has no objection to assist in the care of children; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 238 1st-av., near 14th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and also would do chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call at M. A. Ennever's fancy-store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would not object to do part of the fine washing; has good references. Call at the baker-store, No. 519 6th-av., corner 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel girl with three years City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does all styles of fancy sewing; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; will go by the week or month. Call or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 17th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 29th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a young girl in a private family; is capable of taking charge of the dining-room and silver. Refers to her present employer. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 15.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as waitress in a private family; has no objections to light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived over five years. Call at No. 31 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS—COOK.—WANTED, BY A thorough waitress, a situation in a private family or private boarding house, to take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Also, a cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, and fancy dishes; wages $10. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to 15 years.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE BY A young lady who has attended in a gentleman's furnishing goods and fancy store for five years. Can be seen till engaged at No. 266½ Bowery. Good reference given.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST-CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.—may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED as barkeeper in a hotel, or as clerk in a wine-store, by an honest, steady, attentive man, who understands his business perfectly in all its branches. Address G. T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as barkeeper in a first-class house, where there are two men. Apply at Gilford's & Co., No. 10 3d-av.

AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 30, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties, &c., desires an engagement; satisfactory City references can be given; has had experience in manufacturing, commission, coal and hardware business. Address, for five days, A., Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a smart, active young man, in a store, or as light porter; is well acquainted with the City, and willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference furnished. Address S. T. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man as coachman, who truly understands the care and treatment of horses; best of references, also, to his late employer, who has sent his horses to the country. Address DALY, No. 75 Murray-st., or No. 10 West 39th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable, sober Englishman, as coachman; is strictly temperate, and not afraid of work; no objection to any part of the United States; can produce the best of reference. Call or address for three days J. N., No. 49 Stanton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; has lived with his last employer six years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address JAMES, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SWISS young man, speaking the French and German languages, with good City reference, wants a situation as coachman, waiter, porter, clerk, or any respectable position where he can be useful for low wages. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as coachman, or coachman and gardener; has no objection to the country; can have a good recommendation from his last employer, with whom he lived two years. Address or call FRANCIS, 336 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman or gardener, by a steady, sober and industrious man, and who is capable of taking charge of greenhouse and grapery; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce the best of reference. Address for one week, J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man; perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate driver; knows the City well, and comes well recommended from his last employer. A note addressed COACHMAN, Mr. Disney's harness-store, No. 175 4th-av., for three days, will be promptly attended to.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation on a farm; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest, has had six years experience in this country; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address O. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country by a married German man who understands vegetable and flower gardening; can take care of a green-house; also understands farming, and would have no objection of taking charge of a farm; he can give satisfactory recommendation for his capability. Address for 4 days GARDENER, Box 214 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years experience in England, and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; would be willing to go South; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at the Veterinary Surgeon's, No. 28 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for three days; or, a letter addressed W. P., will be attended to.

AS SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, A GENtleman of middle age, who has had much experience in business matters, and who, in connection with other duties, would take charge of a set of books and conduct the correspondence, wants a situation as superintendent in an establishment in or out of the City, where his services would be useful and reasonably compensated. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 2 417 Post-office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER'S SITUAtion in a private family by a young man; can take charge of a dining-room; understands his business thoroughly; has the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; no objection to the country or South. Address Q. W. T., drug-store corner 28th-st. and Broadway, or Union-square Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter in a private family or where he can make himself generally useful; has no objections to a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, or till engaged, at No. 203 3d-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; references from some of the most respectable families in the City. Address No. 62 University-place, or No. 871 Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived, at different times, for the last seven years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a thorough, competent young man, in a private family. No objection to go into the country. Can offer best City reference. Address C. C., care of T. Sanders, No. 147 East 10th-st.

AS PRIVATE WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man, fully competent in all its branches. Has best of references. Apply in the cabinet makers' store, No. 62 University-place.

NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.—I WANT A situation, can write rapidly and well, assist in keeping books, collect, attend to correspondence, general office business, &c; have had many years experience as superintendent at a salary ranging from $800 to $1,800 per annum; am willing to engage in a strictly legitimate business of any kind, for which I am qualified, at a salary of $7 to $10 per week, until it appears that my services are worth more. Can satisfy any reasonable party of my integrity, and my ability to perform what I agree to undertake. Best City references given. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS.—A MIDDLE-aged American, who has had 16 years' practical experience at milling, is desirous of getting a responsible situation, to take charge as boss miller of a flouring mill, somewhere in the country, West or South; is a good penman and book-keeper; thoroughly understands all the branches of his trade. Address R. S. V. D., No. 231 Navy-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS printer wants employment in some country printing office, where he will have a permanent situation. He has been accustomed to newspaper, job and press-work. Address PRINTER, No. 674 4th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American boy of 14, to make himself generally useful. None need apply except those that will board and wash for him. Call, for two days, at No. 15 Renwick-st., a few doors from Canal-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES a situation in some mercantile house; he thoroughly understands the routine of an office, &c.; good, plain writer; the best of references given. Address, J. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS Photography, wishes a situation as reporter or amanuensis. Address PHONOS, Box No. 164 *Times* office.

COLORED HELP.—COLORED HELP, BOTH male and female, of every capacity; women for day and job work. At TITUS' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st. Call and see. No humbug here.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 435, 437, 439 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Will commence its eighty-seventh term the
22D NOVEMBER.
For circulars or further information, apply at
No. 437 FIFTH-AVENUE,
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., is now open. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 834 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 40 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DAVID DONZEL has removed to No. 73 West Houston-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts. Schools and private families, in New-York and Brooklyn, attended to. A letter addressed to him will meet with prompt attention. M. DONZEL refers to Chas. King, Esq., President of Columbia College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1. 1860. For circulars. apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. VIGUIET DE MONTEIL WISHES to form a ladies' class for conversation and reading in the French language, twice a week, at her residence, No. 52 East 26th-st. For terms and particulars apply as above. Private lessons.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 136 2d-av.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH LANGUAGE. by a French gentleman. Terms, $3 per month; at residence, $5 per month. Address M. WAUTERS, No. 6 4th-av., opposite Tompkins Market, second floor.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of much experience in tuition, is desirous of making an engagement in a gentleman's family or school as daily governess; acquirements the higher and ordinary branches of an English education, French, music, drawing, &c.; most satisfactory City references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining an occupation as daily governess in some private family; she teaches English in all its branches, music and the rudiments of French; salary moderate; pupils not to exceed 12 years of age. Address F. H., or call at Howe's confectionary store, corner 46th-st and 7th av.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE ASSISTANT in a select boarding school for boys. Apply by letter, state qualifications, salary expected, and a communicant of what church. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J. N. B.—Two more pupils can be accommodated in above school.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young lady to teach English, French and music in exchange for board in a respectable private family in New-York or Brooklyn. Best references given and required. Address J. C. P., Union-square Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A VISITING governess has the hours from 9 to 12 unoccupied. Terms $50 per quarter for English and music. French, Spanish and drawing if required. Best references. Address M. R. S., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN a family; for more particulars, address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 26 East 20th-st., or inquire personally at the same place on Tuesday or Friday, from 10 to 12, A. M.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO TEACH the English branches and the rudiments of French and music, in a family or in a school; best of testimonials given. Address D. R. S., Box No. 3,103 Post-office.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER having been invited by Hon. Luther Bradish, Gardiner Spring, D. D., Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, Gov. Morgan, and many other distinguished gentlemen, to deliver one or more lectures on Brazil, has accepted the invitation, and will give the first lecture at the Historical Society Rooms, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the door.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags has opened a store at No. 700 Broadway near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood marble-top side and corner etageres, centre and sofa tables, French plate pier-glasses, gas chandeliers, library secretary book-cases; carved and plain rosewood, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture; oak and walnut dining-room and library furniture, carpets, mattresses, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st.:

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE—Made by the first manufacturers in this City, (removed to our store for convenience of sale,) consisting of elegant canopy and plate-glass etagere, do. canopy bedsteads, superbly carved parlor suites in rosewood, covered with rich silk brocatel; do. reps, made in latest Parisian style; suites in moquet; spring-back armchairs, covered with silk and worsted delaines; do. reps, fauteuils do., fancy chairs, secretaries, rosewood bedsteads, carved do., centre and side tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, dining-room oak carved sets covered in green morocco, carved French black walnut do., covered in blue reps; carved black walnut parlor furniture, three screens, extension tables, large mantel and pier mirrors, small do., bookcases, wardrobes, mahogany furniture in hair-cloth, curtains, fine refrigerators, carpets, and other very desirable furniture, the best styles in the City.

Also, 2 elegant carved rosewood grand action piano-fortes, S. R. Driggs' patent; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, pearl keys, made by S. Hardman; 2 rosewood 6-octave pianos.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture in satin, rosewood tables, marble-top; mahogany dining-room furniture in velvet, walnut and oak buffets, walnut extension tables, library table and desk, sofas, arm-chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing tables, wardrobes Brussels and ingrain carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE LOTS ON AVENUE A.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON AVENUE A—10 lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 57th and 58th sts., sizes 20 and 20.5x101.5½ each; 57th-st. is 100 feet wide, opened and graded, and 58th-st. is cut through.

The lots are on grade and very choice.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY on 4th-av., 15th and 35th sts. We would call attention to the sale to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

FOURTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—Southeast corner, two lots, each 24 8¼x80 feet.

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET—One lot, north side, 105 feet east of 7th-av., 20x103 feet 3 inches. Maps, &c., at the office No. 3 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Two piano-fortes, parlor furniture of all kinds in rosewood and mahogany, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of two families, embracing every kind and description of good new and second-hand furniture, carpets and oil-cloths, beds and mattresses, mirrors, stoves, patent furnaces, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Great annual auction sale of Camelias, &c., on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10 o'clock. A superior assortment of upwards of 500 splendid specimens, selected from the collection of Mr. A. Dryburgh, the largest in the United States, all in bud and of the choicest description, being from one to ten feet in height. The attention of amateurs and florists is respectfully called to this sale, as it comprises one of the finest assortments ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF A COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, HANDSOMELY FRAMED.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above collection of oil-paintings, mostly by foreign artists. To be sold without reserve, by order of JULES LE BRUN, Receiver.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, RICH CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN WARE, &c.—By WILLS & ELSWORTH, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock at their sale-room No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway, comprising a large variety of articles, in lots adapted to the City and country retail trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of seasonable goods for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquills 3c., Anemonies 2c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcessus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address
P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF THE STOCK OF A MILLINERY—On THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 71 Fulton-st., by FEED & COLE—comprising ribbons, laces, trimmings, flowers, ruches, bonnets, stands, show-case, oil-cloth and fixtures.
THOMAS MURPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

I. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Sheriff, I. M. MILLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, the 3-story house and lot No. 17 Watts-st., running through to an alley in the rear.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' calf kip and grain double-sole water-proof boots.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., 5 cases Dutch bulbous roots, in lots to suit purchasers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH from 40 to 60 acres of land, situate midway between Newark and Belleville, N. J., on the east bank of the Passaic, is offered for sale, the owner being desirous of going abroad.

The dwelling is of modern cottage construction, about 40 feet square, compact, convenient, and in perfect order, with usual city conveniences, supplied with the purest water from a never failing spring, and with pipes for gas to every apartment.

The land is in good condition—for the most part in grass—fruit in considerable variety. The property can be readily divided into villa sites, commanding prospects, beautiful and extensive; distance within 15 minutes' drive of two dépôts, and within one hour of Wall-st. For particulars, inquire of A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Esq., at his office, No. 130 Nassau-st. or address the owner, J. P. PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON one of the choicest situations, about half a mile from the dépôt; good improvement, fine garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM WANTED, consisting of 25 or more acres of first-rate land, (some of it wood,) under good cultivation, having a thrifty apple orchard, and an ample supply of other fruits, and watered by a never-failing stream or spring that can be brought to the house, &c. The building must be ample, modern built, and in good order, well shaded, the whole protected by high land from the northwest wind. Located in a hilly region, near churches, good schools, railroad, &c., and not more than 36 miles from New-York. Price not over $14,000 for the 25 acres. Address A. A., Box No. 121 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE and lot in a respectable neighborhood, in Brooklyn, within three miles of Fulton Ferry. A new house containing about nine rooms, and with gas and water introduced preferred. Address stating terms and situation, H. L., Box No. 113 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—by a family of three persons—a moderate-sized house in a pleasant part of the City, west of Broadway, and below 36th-st. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 180 Times Office, addressed N. D. C., with description of location and terms, for one or more years.

TO LET.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR MECHANICS—TO LEASE—A building would be erected on two lots of ground, fifty feet front on Prince-st., near Broadway, suitable for the applicant. Inquire of THOMAS McKIE, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING NO 52 MARION-st., now occupied as a fire-engine builder. Apply on premises.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET, in one of the best locations. Inquire at 415 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

BILLIARD TABLE.

Wanted, a second-hand table in good condition. Address with description and price, Box No. 463 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,600 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN JERSEY CITY—THE 3-story and basement, modern-built, brick house, containing 16 rooms, located on the corner of Erie and South 1st sts., near Hamilton Park, Jersey City. The subscriber wishing to remove to the country, the property will be sold cheap, with part of the purchase money on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises after 6 o'clock in the evening, or at Oyster-boat No. 516, foot of Canal-st., New-York, during business hours.
THOS. D. CHRISTIE.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh,) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-story of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. BUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The well-established business stand, No. 148 Delancy st., and the adjoining property No. 150 Delancy-st. and No. 96 Suffolk-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
JOHN L. RIKER, No. 10 Wall-st.
Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a very desirable lot on 15th-st., near 7th-av. For particulars, inquire at our office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a new and elegant brown-stone house, in this very desirable locality, in perfect order, with immediate possession. Terms favorable. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers or any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDW H GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD

On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer Mattano.)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 20 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock train to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7 and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express train, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital..................................$150,000
Surplus over..........................150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

All risks taken by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the same rates as the non-participating policies of other Mutual Companies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. [illegible] WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, at the rate specified, as may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors, and the inspectors of election, will take place at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1860. The poll will be open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL ISAACS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER' OFFICE ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be re-opened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. Stock, redeemable in 18[illegible]. Interest quarterly. Apply to H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, No. 30 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilia Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William F. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Berkley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John P. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
c31-law12wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—HARMANUS B. DURYEA plaintiff, against GEORGE W. STANLEY and MARY L. STANLEY, his wife, defendants—Summons—To the Defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 30th day of October, inst., filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 337 Fulton-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 30, 1860. H. B. HUBBARD,
o31-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. BENJAMIN D. CLARK, of the City of New-York, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 25, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge of the City of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the City of New-York. WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent,
s26-law10wW Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O10-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15-law6mW*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great-Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases......................................$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small...............9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..............27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 15 Duane-st. to No. 2½ Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"the Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1 224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES, Elastic Stockings, knee Caps, &c., for varicose veins. Shoulder Braces for expanding the chest, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, instruments for deformities, &c., scientifically applied by Drs. GLOVER & THOMAS. Offices, No. 4 Ann st., under Barnum's Museum.

REMOVED.—DOCTOR HOSACK HAS REMOVED to No. 150 Madison-av., corner of 31st-st. His office will be continued at No. 15 West 21st., as usual.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M., from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD AND GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.

BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.

For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 208 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.

The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal warranted to give satisfaction.

KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns. R. W. BENEDICT.
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........................$130
Second Cabin Passage............................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........................$110
Second Cabin Passage............................60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi weekly United States Mail side wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Nov. 17. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express are carriers on this line. The express agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c. NOTICE.—The steamers of the above line leave now at 3, instead of 4 o'clock.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15 and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 4 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves on SATURDAY, Nov 17, at 3 P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35;
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE FIRST-CLASS side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE Capt C. P. MARSHMAN, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15 at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage $5; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior staterooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia. The steamer STATE OF GEORGIA, will sail as above for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE steamship ATLANTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave Canal-st. Dock, with passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.—THE PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamship ST. LOUIS, FLETCHER, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about TUESDAY, Nov. 20. First Cabin passage, $250. Apply at the Office of the Company, 88 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HATHAWAY'S COMBINATION AUGER

And Brace Bit	TWO PATENTS	and Auger	FOR SALE.	Handle Fas-
tening. For		description see		*Scientific*
American of		Oct. 13, 1860.		This is a rare
opportunity for		capitalists to		form a new
manufactur-		ing Company.		The whole pa-
tents, or by		States, or some		arrangement
may be made		to manufac-		ture in part-
nership. Ap-		ply to J. M.		HATHAWAY,
No. 88 Bed-		ford-st., New-		York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTNER.—The advertiser, who is a practical mechanic having received a patent for an article that is in general use in every city and village in the Union, is desirous of forming a partnership with some capitalist; has no objection to a still or active partner, if active, a machinist preferred; has no objection to forming a joint-stock company, as the article will pay heavy profits. Address J. E. C., Box No. 121 Post-office, Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—THE STOCK, lease and fixtures of a camphene and oil store, situate in Grand-st., doing a large business. Price, from $700 to $860. The only reason for selling, the owner has other business, and cannot attend to it. Apply to
WM. H. LEISH, No. 292 4th-av.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED—A person desirous of forming a business copartnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise, can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 2-8 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE—A BLANK BOOK manufacturing business, established for several years, well located, with good stock and salesroom, ample machinery, and every facility for manufacturing in large quantities. Address BOOKS, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, MACHINERY, &c., OF the well-known manufactory of mallable iron, gas and steam fittings, at No. 142 Centre-st. Inquire as above, or at the office of the Elizabethport Manufactory Company, No. 233 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 16 hands high; is a very stylish driver, and can trot fast; is perfectly gentle and kind, either in single or double and is a very suitable family horse in every respect. Can be seen until sold at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF HORSES SUITABLE for carriage, express or farm use; perfectly sound, kind and gentle; sold together or separate. Inquire at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York. TREDWELL & PELL.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR sale, belonging to I. M. Singer, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A STABLE, OR ACCOMMODATION for a pair of horses and two carriages in the vicinity of Lafayette-place. Address Box No. 1,078 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1860.
Mr. BARNUM is pleased to announce the
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
MAXIMO (the boy) and BARTOLA (the girl,) said to be DESCENDANTS AND SPECIMENS OF THE SACERDOTAL CASTE, (now nearly extinct,) OF THE ANCIENT AZTEC FOUNDERS OF THE RUINED TEMPLES OF CENTRAL AMERICA,
DESCRIBED BY JOHN L. STEPHENS, Esq.,
And other Travelers.

They have arrived at full maturity, yet their HEADS ARE NO LARGER THAN AN INFANT'S. Measuring only 13 inches, and though they have all the organs of speech, are unable to articulate distinctly in any language. They were patronized in Europe by QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, and by the KINGS and QUEENS of BAVARIA, SAXONY, HANOVER, HOLLAND and PRUSSIA; by the EMPERORS and EMPRESSES of FRANCE, RUSSIA and AUSTRIA, and by ALL THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY, and were universally regarded as the most UNIQUE, STRANGE, MYSTERIOUS AND WONDERFUL SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY ever seen.

They will be on exhibition every day and evening.

The Management is also pleased to announce
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
From the great Ledger Story, by Mrs. Southworth, entitled
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,

Dramatised by the popular author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," &c., &c., C. L. Aiken, Esq.

On exhibition, DAY and EVENING, at all hours,
WHAT IS IT? or, MAN-MONKEY!
TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,
of black parents, WHITE AS SNOW, WHITE HAIR, PINK EYES.
AUTOGRAPHS OF PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE.
WHAT CAN THEY BE?
LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, FORTUNE TELLER.

The MAGNIFICENT AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH from almost every river and sea on the face of the globe, including the BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, LIVING SHARKS, CROCODILES, ALLIGATORS, &c., &c., the LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SERPENTS, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

On THURSDAY, the 22d inst., Mrs. J. J. PRICE, the talented and favorite actress of this establishment, takes a BENEFIT. Tickets in advance may be obtained at the ticket office.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE NEW THREE ACT COMEDY,
CALLED
PHYSIC AND FANCY,
received with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
EVERY NIGHT.

To conclude with the new farce, never before acted, called
TOODLES A FATHER.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK,
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT.

Mr. Lester Wallack......as......A Medical Man
Mr. Blake......as......Romeo
Mr. Norton......as......The Bewildered Husband
Mr. Floyd......as......A Matrimonial Agent
Mrs. Hoey......as......The Bewildered Wife
Miss Gannon......as......The Enduring Wife
Mrs Vernon......as......Juliet
Miss Tree......as......A Would-be Wife

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
Seats may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 17,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S
BENEFIT.
TWO SPLENDID COMEDIES,
Brilliantly cast.

EXTRA.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
Begs to announce that his
BENEFIT
Has been appointed to take place on
SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 17,

When will be given, for the first time this season, Sterling Coyne's admirable Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
With (first time) Buckstone's capital comedy,
RURAL FELICITY.

This entertainment will comprise a combination of talent, not yet exhibited this season, in
BOTH PLAYS,
Including the names of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BLAKE,
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. REYNOLDS,
Mr. NORTON, (His first appearance in two years.)
Mr. SLOAN, Mr. YOUNG,
Mr. FLOYD,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. VERNON, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mrs. SLOAN, (Her first appearance this season.)
Mrs. WALCOT, Mrs. REEVES,
Miss JULIA TREE, &c., &c.
Box-book now open.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in being enabled to announce that, in compliance with the wishes of a large number of the public who have been unable to witness the performance of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
in the last few nights, it will be presented
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Nov. 14,
For positively the last time.
MISS CUSHMAN
in her great rôle of
ROMEO.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
as
JULIET.
Mr. Couldock as Friar Lawrence, Mr. Dyott as Mercutio.
On THURSDAY,
MACBETH.

A GIFT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,
THE PRINCE OF WALES
BROWN'S PICTURE
OF THE "BAY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."

A number of gentlemen of this City wishing to give H. R. H. the Prince of Wales a reminiscence of his visit to New-York, which would, at the same time, be a just representation of native art, have purchased this magnificent painting, by Mr. George L. Brown, of the "City and Bay of New-York at Sunrise."

The picture was accepted by H. R. H. before he left the City, and it will be forwarded to him in a short time. Previous to its being sent to London, it will remain on exhibition for a few days at the
CRAYON ART GALLERY,
No. 766 Broadway, corner 8th-st.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Sole Lessee and Manager............Mr. James M. Nixon
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
Eighth week and twenty-sixth night of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear for the eighth time as
OTHELLO,

Sustained by Messrs. Fisher Conway, Canoll, Harkins, Martin, Fenno, Madame Ponisi and Mrs. Conway.

New Scenery by Messrs. Hilliard and J. R. Smith.

FRIDAY—Mr. Forrest's 27th appearance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..............Spalding & Rogers
Stage Manager..............................E. L. Tilton
Treasurer......................................J. W. Wilder
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
NEW ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS.
NEW BALLET.
NEW PANTOMIME.
EVERY EVENING during the week, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

BILLIARDS FOR LADIES.

M. BERGER has made arrangements to give afternoon exhibitions at Nos. 60 and 62 East 14th-st. (Union-square) at 3 o'clock, commencing THURSDAY, Nov. 8. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $1 50. Extra tickets for ladies 50 cents. The evening exhibitions as usual, at Phelan's rooms, corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

RECITATIONS FROM SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. TASISTRO will recite from memory the play of
HAMLET,
before the Mercantile Library Association, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

Tickets for sale at the music-stores, at the Library, and at No. 57 Liberty-st.

ADAM AND EVE.
THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION,
Painted in 1857, by DUBUFE,
On Exhibition
At GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, cor. 9th-st.
Admission. 25 cents.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
BERGER'S
FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS
Every night this week, ending SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at
PHELAN'S BILLIARD ROOMS,
Corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

MR. MEIGS WILL GIVE A CONCERT OF vocal and instrumental music, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, on which occasion the New-York Harmonic Society, Schiller-Bund, and other distinguished talent will assist. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Firth & Pond's, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PEOPLE'S PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The citizens of New-York are invited to attend a meeting at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15,
Ex Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, and Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, will address the audience upon the practicability of the plan proposed, and the vast importance to the people, of building the road. Ladies are invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

GRAND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The ladies of the above Church intend to entertain their friends and the public on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th, with interesting speeches, good singing and a supper, at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

NOTICE.—THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the "Society for the Relief of poor Widows with Small Children" will be held in the lecture-room of Dr. Potts' church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. A. BUTLER has this day retired from our firm. The business will be continued by the remaining partners.
J. B. BREED & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1860.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

News from New-Granada and Central America.

The Misunderstanding Between the American and British Naval Commanders at Panama.

Unsatisfactory Termination of the Correspondence.

Anticipated Trouble Between Salvador and Costa Rica.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port last night, with the California, Isthmus and Central American mails.

The California news by this arrival has been anticipated by the Pony Express, which has brought advices to Oct. 27.

It will be seen by our correspondence below that the correspondence between the American and British Naval commanders, relative to the arrest of American officers by British sentries on shore at Panama, has terminated unsatisfactorily.

The detachment of United States troops, 230 in number, under Capt. WALLACE WICHETT, left New-York on the 22d ult., arrived safely at Aspinwall in good health, having conducted themselves in an orderly manner, owing to the excellent discipline observed by those in command.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *North Star* and to WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s Express for the early delivery of our news packages.

NEW-GRANADA.

Unsatisfactory Termination of the Correspondence between the American and British Naval Commanders—No Further Revolutionary Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

In my last, I furnished you with the outlines of a correspondence between Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, Capt. MILLER, of Her British Majesty's ship *Clio*, and Señor J. M. HURTADO, Intendent-General of Panama, the object of Com. MONTGOMERY in opening said correspondence having been to fix upon the proper person the responsibility of the interference with the rights of American citizens, by the British guards, ostensibly on shore to protect the British and French Consulates. Capt. MILLER's last note to the Flag-Officer, not having been very satisfactory to the American commander, the correspondence was finally closed on their part by a note from the latter, in which he repeated the dissatisfaction with which he viewed the unwarrantable detention and imprisonment of several Americans in the British guard-houses, and concluded by laying down to Capt. MILLER a set of rules by which, he conceived, naval commanders should be governed on a foreign soil when called to protect the Consulates of their nations. This last note was forwarded to the Mexican coast for Capt. MILLER, who had got under weigh and sailed for Mazatlan only a few hours after addressing a missive to Com. MONTGOMERY, to which it was a reply.

The correspondence with the Intendente does not seem to have met a more happy finale. The Intendente dexterously avoided any direct response to the question as to whether he was responsible for the conduct of the British forces. Some four or five notes passed on either side, when Com. MONTGOMERY, becoming apprehensive, from the nervous appearance of some of his own, as well as of the Intendente's sentences, that the correspondence might lapse into a style bordering at least upon the undiplomatic, wrote a "last note" to his Excellency, in which he recounted the facts complained of, and his regret that he could get no satisfactory explanation of them from any quarter.

This correspondence of course will be laid before the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States; and may lead to important results. For it cannot be denied that British naval Commanders are getting to assume a too pressing parental care over the States and Republics hereabouts. They have long ago knocked the Monroe doctrine "higher than a kite," and bye-and-bye, if they are not watched, will begin to quote these intermeddlings as precedents for interferences and occupations that shall leave the United States very little to do save to wipe the plates, and stand behind the chair of the British lion, while he is masticating his tropical repast.

The city is tranquil. On the 25th ultimo, the Intendente-General sent sixty or seventy more men from Panama to Santa Marta, to assist in the defence of that place, against the revolutionists. We have later dates, to the 25th, from Buenaventura, in the State of Cauca, but no news of importance. Gen. MOSQUERA is probably at Cali, with 2,500 men, more or less, with the view of trying to reach Bogota, if he can keep the State of Antioguia neutral, in which, however, I think he will fail. The port and Custom-house of Buenaventura are in the hands of the Government, which fact is due to the energy and activity of the Intendente of Panama, in whom the revolutionists have found a most uncompromising opponent. In fact, no man could have done more than he to stifle the revolt, considering the little means he has had with which to carry on his operations. He has got the little steamer *Laura Frances* repaired and ready for sea, and will probably send her to Carthagena to blockade that port.

Several of the Panama negroes engaged in the late revolt, have come in and delivered themselves up, under the amnesty law.

We have the steam flag-ship *Lancaster*, the steam-corvette *Narragansett* and the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* in port. The *Cyane* and *Levant* are daily expected. The *Wyoming* is at Callao. The steamship *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, is due to-day. If she arrives, I will telegraph to Aspinwall or the *North Star* any news she may bring. The Valparaiso steamer is due to-morrow.

The members of the Chiriqui Surveying Expedition will arrive here to-day, on the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Golfo Dolce. The steam-sloop *Brooklyn* is expected at Aspinwall from Bocas del Toro, to take them to the United States.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Fate of Mora and Canas—Feeling in Salvador against Costa Rica—The Chiriqui Surveying Expedition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

Since closing my Panama letter, the Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* has arrived, bringing dates from Guatemala to Oct. 24, Salvador to the 30th, Nicaragua to the 31st, and Costa Rica to Nov. 2. The news is unimportant.

The Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador papers only contain the usual verbose "*ordens*" and "*decretos*," with the exception of one number of the *Gaceta Oficial*, of Salvador, which has a very interesting article on the late attempt of President JUAN RAFAEL MORA to regain the position of which he was so unjustly deprived in Costa Rica. This article characterizes, and justly, too, the administration of MONTEALEGRE, in Costa Rica, as cruel and barbarous; and his friends and adherents as the Jews of America—cowards and assassins. It says that MORA and CAÑAS had only 22? men with which to oppose MONTEALEGRE on the 17th September. Of these, the gallant Col. ARANCIBIA lost 79 in two sorties which he made on the enemy previous to the 26th September—that on the night of the 28th, Gen. CAÑAS had only 110 men in his entrenchment at Angostura, the balance being under command of the MORAS in the town of Punta Arenas. Of these 110 men, 80 ran away at the first fire, and with only 30 men, Gen. CAÑAS resisted the attack of the Government party, under DON MAXIMINO BLANCO, who had 1,500 men, according to his own report. The editor denies that Gen. BARRIOS, President of Salvador, favored the expedition of MORA and CAÑAS, and prints an affecting letter from Gen. CAÑAS to his friend BARRIOS, written only two hours before his death, in which the good old General says he sacrificed himself for his friend MORA, and against the advice of BARRIOS. The whole article, which appears to be semi-official, is very bitter against Costa Rica, and evidences a feeling that may lead to unfortunate results, if BARRIOS shall remain long at the helm in Salvador.

From Costa Rica we learn that all the prisons in the country are full of the victims of MONTEALEGRE's tyranny. Señor CRISANTO MEDINA and his son, bankers and merchants of San José, have received orders to quit the country; and it is thought that thirty or forty more will be sent away, either to the North or South, on the next Panama steamer.

Mr. JULIUS BAHLCHE, of Hamburg, an old merchant of Nicaragua, died lately in that Republic.

The Chiriqui Surveying Expedition, under command of Lieutenants MORTON and JEFFERS, arrived here from Golfo Dolce last night in the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, all well and will go home on the steam sloop *Brooklyn*, expected to-day at Aspinwall from Bocas del Toro. The Railroad Company took Lieut. JEFFERS and his party to Chiriqui, and brought them back gratis, there having been no United States ship here to spare to do the service.

F. W. R.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Treasure on the Way to New-York.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Pony Express from San Francisco, on the 3d inst., passed here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing the following California news:

Sailed, 1st, steamer *Uncle Sam*, for Panama, taking 160 passengers and $1,188,000 in treasure, of which $1,162,000 is for New-York.

The names of the passengers per the *Uncle Sam* are as follows:

George Davidson, wife, infant and servant, J. W. Simonton, Jessup E. Marcellus, Rev. Mr. Naples, Rev. Mr. Beckwith and family, A. Gilman, C. A. Swift, Mrs. Hannam, L. Myerscheherp, H. C. McCready, Frank Mills, Edward Klebitz, W. H. Wagener, J. C. Mensdoriers, Miss M. S. Armstrong, D. Alley, L. T. A. Piper, J. L. Stanley, Isaac Allerd, Jr., and wife, Capt. Greenup and infant, S. Stevens, H. Phillips, R. Grant Collins, C. K. Herrick, D. Pinkham and wife, A. Roberts, A. Jameson, O Morton McGill, S. C. Armstrong, J. J. Davis, S. W. Davis, Master George Canah, B. F. Harder, J. Campbell, W. W. Fish, J. L. Blake, Austin A. Spicer, J. Morrissey, Dr. J. N. Green, A Peer, Mrs. Peter R. Mortand, J. Jamison, Miss A. J. Wardwell, H. Ernest, S. B. Sherburn, J. B. Hoyt, D. Harper, E. L. Daniel, and 102 in the steerage.

The list of Treasure shipments is as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$165,000	D. O. Mills	50,000
Alsop & Co.	161,715	J. Seligman & Co.	40,000
Fathes & Church	104,500	Jaffe, McCohen & Co.	40,078
Parrott & Co.	101,604	J. B. Weir & Co.	32,275
B. Davidson	99,000	Reynold, Reis & Co.	30,000
Abel Grey	85,000	John B. Newton & Co.	13,228
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	59,500	Edward Parker	8,500
Levi Straus	59,010	J. B. Thomas	5,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	53,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	4,000
Scbame & Bros.	52,12?	Other shippers	22,529
Tallant & Wilde	50,000		

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, advertised as one of an opposition line to Panama, has been withdrawn.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of the 19th ult., arrived at San Francisco on the 1st inst.

REVERDY JOHNSON has been speaking for the last two days in the New-Almeda mine case.

A statement is published showing the yield of FREMONT's Mariposa mines in the last five months to exceed $171,000. Nothing is said about the expense of working the mines during the same time, so that the actual profits cannot be arrived at.

Gov. DOWNEY has declined the appointment of Commissioner in behalf of the State to act with Lieut. MOWRY to fix the boundary of California. The work must therefore be delayed until the next Legislature.

The political campaign is drawing to a close. All parties concede the State to LINCOLN.

The municipal election in this city promises to be unusually exciting. The merchants and business men have agreed to close their stores and workshops and devote the time to the election.

Accounts from the peninsula of Lower California represent that a band of Mexican Indians and California thieves and murderers have lately entered that Territory, and committed the most atrocious outrages upon many persons. Ten natives had been murdered, and one American. The band had declared their intention to kill twenty-three persons, including the Governor, Judges, Counselors of State, and the priests. The whole country was alarmed, and had fled for protection.

The Governor had 150 men, and had sent to San Diego for aid. A whale vessel was dispatched down the coast from San Diego on the 31st ult, with considerable ammunition and such supplies as were necessary for offering resistance.

Advices from Oregon are to the 27th ult., overland. They convey but little intelligence.

Gov. DOUGLAS, of British Columbia, has visited the Creek Mines with a revenue officer, calling on every trader and compelling him to pay as high as $1 20 for the privilege of selling goods to the miners. The excitement continued at the new diggings, and miners are reported to be making from eight to twenty dollars per day. Claims are selling at $1,000 to $1,200.

Rich mines had also been discovered in Douglas County, Oregon, which are thought to be extensive.

The whaleship *Massachusetts* arrived to-day, in 32 days from the Ochotsk Sea. She entered that sea May 14; found whales very scarce and large quantities of ice; cruised in the Iovorque and southwest lays, and left the North Shore Oct. 1; came out of the sea on the 7th of September; since then had light winds. Reports, saw and heard from the following vessels: Ships *Jeannette*, 500 barrels; *Florida*, 500 barrels; *Maria Theresa*, 300 barrels; *Congress*, 800 barrels; *South Boston*, 500 barrels; *Cambria*, 500 barrels; *St. George*, 700 barrels; *Othello*, 700 barrels; *E. T. Mason*, 800 barrels; *Hibernia*, 900 barrels; *Euphrates*, 1,000 barrels. Saw going in bark *Alice Frasier*, clean, to remain through the Winter.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* did not get away at the usual hour on the 1st inst., in consequence of a suspicion entertained by U. S. Marshal COLEMAN, that a certain individual had taken passage whose presence was required in this State to settle some accounts with his creditors. He was not found on board at 15 minutes before 11 o'clock, when the *Uncle Sam* fired a salute and steamed away.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Arrived, 1st, ship *Indian Queen*, from Bordeaux. Sailed, 2d, ship *Meteor*, for Callao.

During the past three days trade with the country has been fair, and the weather fine. Transactions from first hands, however, are only to the extent needed to replenish jobbers' stocks for daily trade. The approach of the rainy season causes dealers to be cautious about making any large purchases.

The sales since the report per the last Pony Express comprise: Candles—3,500 boxes of Adamantines, at 23¾c. ℔ lb., and 100 boxes of Sperm, at 42½c. Coffee lower; 300 bags of Rio at 15½c.@17c. ℔ lb. Cigars—40,000 at auction, leaving a loss. Iron—50 tons Scotch Pig at $35. Molasses and Syrup—50 bbls. of New-York at 62½c. ℔ gallon. Nails—500 kegs at 5 ⅛c. Oil—3,000 gallons Coast Whale at 37½c.; 1,250 gallons Kerosene at $1 75@$1 85. Butter—500 firkins, *via* the Isthmus at 28c.@30c. and 300 firkins *via* Cape Horn at 12½c.@22c. Lard—17c. for common; Ketchings 18c.; Aldens 19½c.; J. H. & Co's 21c. Pork—60½ bbls. Mess at $10 25 and 19 bbls. clear at $11. Bacon—15 hhds old at 13½c, and 46 cases of new at 15c.@16c. Rice—Small transactions in foreign. Sugar—30 hhds New-Orleans at 11c.@11½c., refined in brisk request to-day at 15c. Foreign Brandies—190 packages; market suffers under the news from France. Domestic Liquors—Small sales at last quotations. Whisky—100 bbls. at 42½c. The Breadstuffs and Grain market is unchanged either with respect to the demand or ruling rates since last reports.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Murder and Robbery at New-Lotts.

JAMES COLLYER, a farmer residing near the Cypress Hills Plank Road, about one and a half miles east of East New-York, in New-Lotts, Queens County, was found dead in his own barn at an early hour yesterday morning, with his skull badly fractured, and there were other evidences that a murder had been committed. The deceased took a wagon-load of produce to the New-York market Monday afternoon, and returned home at about 6 o'clock in the evening, with between $100 and $200 in his pocket. Soon after supper he went to the store of Mr. J. TIERNEY, in the vicinity, where he transacted some business, had a pitcher filled with beer, and left for his stable. He paid a bill at the store, and, while doing this, exposed considerable money, when a man present remarked, "COLLYER, you are flush to-night." This attracted the particular attention of two German laborers present,—father and son—and it is said that they stepped forward and looked at the money. As soon as Mr. COLLYER left the store, the two Germans went out also, and as this was the last seen of Mr. COLLYER alive, it was at first supposed that the Germans had committed the murder. Detectives FROST and DENTON, of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon arrested the two Germans in Williamsburgh, on suspicion, and committed them to the cells of the First Precinct Station-house; but the officers do not believe that they participated in the murder. They gave their names as JAMES and HENRY SPRATT. Late Monday evening, Mrs. COLLYER, the wife of deceased, feeling anxious at the long absence of her husband, went to her door and looked towards the barn, which is about two hundred yards distant from the house, but seeing no light concluded that he had been detained at the store, and she retired for the night. She was much surprised at not finding her husband at home in the morning, and immediately went to the barn to ascertain if his team was there. The first object that attracted her attention upon entering the barn—the doors of which were wide open—was the dead body of her husband lying in a pool of blood. Her shrieks brought to her side several inmates of the house, and she was removed in a swoon to the house. The alarm was at once given, and the Coroner of Queens County (Mr. WOOD) was soon there. Upon examining the body, it was found that the skull was badly fractured—evidently by a blunt instrument, such as the head of an axe, or something of that kind. His pockets were turned inside out, and all of his money and a gold watch were gone. The hook attached to the chain of the watch was still remaining in the buttonhole of his vest, the murderers, in their hurry, evidently having broken the chain. A straw knife, lying near the body, was besmeared with blood, and as the wound on the head could not have been made with this instrument, it is supposed that deceased made a desperate resistance to the murderers before they accomplished their purpose.

Information of the murder reached the Deputy-Inspector's Office in Brooklyn at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when the police were sent out to trace the murderers. The two suspected Germans were soon captured, as above stated, by Detectives DENTON and FROST. These officers believe that the real murderers are still at large, and expected to secure the real culprits last night.

The murdered man was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and under the old police system, was a patrolman attached to the Second Precinct in this City. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves a widow and several children.

A PHYSICIAN CENSURED.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a child two years old, named WILLIAM HARTUNG, who died on Sunday under suspicious circumstances. The child was taken sick on Thursday, and on Saturday the father applied to a Dr. BERGHAUS, in New York, for medicine, when powders were given, and the child died the following morning. The Doctor, who had never seen the child, gave a certificate that it died from laryngitis, when, in fact, as was ascertained by Drs. BONEY and WILLETTS, death was caused by inflammation of the kidneys. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above, and censure Dr. BERGHAUS for giving the certificate.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The body of an elderly man, whose name is unknown, was found yesterday morning in an area-way, on Columbia near Baltic-street, where he had fallen and broken his neck, while intoxicated. The body was taken to the dead-house for identification. The fingers are all off the left hand of deceased, and one is missing from the right hand.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held last evening at their rooms in the Washington-street Institute. Twenty-seven new members were admitted, and an essay was delivered by Mr. A. A. SMITH, on "Usefulness," which was followed by the usual discussion.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The second of the Mercantile Library course of lectures was delivered last evening in the Athenæum by Rev. HENRY GILES, of Boston. Subject—"Need of great men for an age." The lecture-room was well filled by an attentive audience.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, when considerable routine business was transacted, but none of special interest. The Board adjourned until the first Tuesday in December.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Supervisors met as a Board of Canvassers yesterday, organized and adjourned until 1 o'clock to day.

COURT CALENDAR THIS DAY.—CITY COURT—10½ o'clock A. M.—Nos. 10, 30, 5, 16, 20, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 7, 10, 13, 30.

Board of Delegates of Benevolent Emigrant Societies.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

Ticket Offices Closed—Arrests Made, &c.

The annual meeting of the various Benevolent Societies associated for the protection of emigrants and strangers against ticket swindlers, held their annual meeting last evening at the German's Saving Bank, Cooper Institute. There were present delegates from the following Societies: Messrs. Wm. Jellinghaus and Willy Wallack, German Society; Robert Waller, Philip Pritchard, St. George's Society; M. J. Paillard, Swiss Society; S. J. Joseph, Portuguese Hebrew Society; Joseph Sellgman, Hebrew Society; L. Brandt, Scandinavian Society, and Robert Johnstone, Counsel of the Board.

Mr. JELLINGHAUS congratulated the Board upon the success of its labors in suppressing the business of ticket-swindling in the City, and asked the attention of the Association to the report of Mr. JOHNSTONE, Counsel of the Board, which was read to the meeting as follows:

I have no new cases of ticket-swindling to report since your last meeting. There has not been any complaint for probably two months. So completely has the Ticket act of last Winter frightened the runners that they have either given up their offices or are now doing an honest business. The following ticket offices have closed since the 1st of May:

No. 11 Battery-place, kept by one Patrick Quinn. It is now a clothing-store.

No. 169 Cedar-street, kept by Duffy & Gilmore, is now a porter-house.

No. 143 Liberty-street, kept by Eugene Calahan, is now unoccupied.

Frank Fowler's old place, corner of Chambers and West streets, is now a liquor-store.

No. 153 Greenwich-street, kept by George L. Ward, is now a jewelry-store.

No. 518 Canal-street, kept by Deagle & Riley, is now a cigar-store.

No. 460 Canal-street, kept by Fitzgerald & Drake, now is unoccupied.

No. 11 Hoboken-street, kept by John Andrews, now unoccupied.

No. 106 Greenwich street, kept by A. W. Nathan & Co., now a porter-house.

The following arrests are all that were made since the first of last May:

Chas. F. Gilmore, arrested by Capt. Hartt, on complaint of Rev. John James, of Missouri, for defrauding him out of $250 in the sale of California tickets. Held to bail in $1,000 by Justice Welsh. James afterwards received his money back and clandestinely left this City before the time of trial. Patrick Duffy, charged in the above complaint for conspiring with Gilmore to defraud James, fled to Jersey, where he remained until the complainant had left.

May 13—Louis Wenlang, a clerk in Selover's office, No. 157 Cedar street, was arrested by Officer Davidson, upon complaint of Julius Kruschke, of Wisconsin, for selling a bogus ticket to Bremen. Committed by Justice Connolly. Shortly after the complainant left, and has not been heard of since.

June 27—Officers Lawson and Mason arrested James Enright and Stephen Gordon, upon complaint of Jas. M. Fushe, of Portland, Maine, for defrauding him out of $.65, in the sale of a California ticket for his sister. Enright was held to bail for $1,000, and Gordon committed by Justice Welsh to prison, in default of bail, where he still is.

July 13—Capt. Hart arrested Geo. L. Ward and John Gilbert, charged by Wm. Stolz with selling him a ticket on the *Manhattan* to Liverpool, without being authorized to do so by the owners or consignees. These men were indicted and tried in General Sessions last October and acquitted by the Jury under the charge of Judge Russell.

Aug. 1—Officer Mason arrested Isaiah Selover, of No. 157 Cedar-street, charged with defrauding Francis Bordes out of $35 on passage to France. Complaint was afterwards withdrawn.

Aug. 14—Nicholas Miller, arrested by Officers Lawson and Mason, for soliciting as a runner without a license; tried at Special Sessions, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the City Prison. He afterwards applied, unsuccessfully, to the Supreme Court for a new trial.

Aug. 28—Henry Smithurst was arrested by Officers Lawson and Mason, on complaint of Rev. Ezra D. Shaw, in selling him a ticket on the Pennsylvania Railroad, without being an agent for that Road. Committed by Justice KELLY, in default of $500 bail. Smithurst has since been tried on a previous indictment, and convicted.

You will perceive that in the majority of instances above cited the complainant left for his destination and never returned to prosecute.

Frank Fowler, who was convicted last Winter for obtaining money from an emigrant by false pretences in the sale of a ticket to Hamburg, has, I am told, recently been pardoned by Gov. Morgan.

Previous to the passage of the Ticket act of last Winter, Mr. Ludwig Semler estimates the sum obtained from travelers in this City by the fraudulent sale of passengers tickets, at $150,000 a year. Mr. Semler was two years the Chief of the Emigrant Bureau founded by Mayor Wood for the purpose of protecting travelers against those frauds.

That you might see the effect of the ticket-act of last Winter, I wrote to Mr. Semler, requesting him to state as far as he was able the extent of those frauds previous to 1860. In reply he writes: "I am not in possession of the records kept by me from the years 1854 to 1857, of complaints made at the Mayor's Office by travelers and strangers that were defrauded in the sale of passenger tickets, but they must have exceeded 3,000. Besides there must have been many cases of the same nature that never came to the knowledge of the authorities, for the reason that the parties defrauded would not find it out until the moment of their departure, or probably not until after they had left.

Mr. Semler attributes the number of these frauds to the insufficiency of the old law, and the political influences controlled by the runners and the corruptions of the Police as it then existed.

I will now read a letter from Justice Welsh, who is one of the Justices of the First District Police Court, where all complaints for violating the ticket-act are made. This letter is in reply to a letter I sent him a few days since.

In reply to your favor of the 8th inst., inquiring the effect of ticket act of last Winter, I will briefly say—its effect has surpassed expectation. It appears to have broken up the fraudulent sale of passenger tickets in this City completely. There has been no complaint of any violation for a long time. Before its passage, the frauds perpetrated on strangers by the sale of bogus tickets were of daily occurrence. There were laws intended to effect the same purpose as the law of last Winter, but it seemed impossible to enforce them. For the good thus accomplished great credit is due to the Board of Delegates of Benevolent Societies, who procured the passage of the act; and I may add that the act is largely indebted for its efficiency to the system and vigor with which prosecutions under it have been advanced by Capt. Hartt, of the Police Precinct of the City Hall. In this respect the law has been tested more effectually than is usual.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. WELSH.

Before concluding, I cannot but state that I concur with Judge Welsh in regard to the efficient services of Capt. Hartt. Were it not for his integrity and perseverance little would have been accomplished in breaking up the business of the ticket-swindler compared to what has been done.

Mr. President, I believe that those frauds known as "ticket swindles" have ceased to exist, and I will never be practiced to any extent again. All this has been done before your Board has been one year in existence.

The members expressed great satisfaction with the results thus far attained, and declared their determination to omit no exertion to bring to condign punishment every person who should be detected in violating the law.

Mr. PRITCHARD moved the thanks of the Society to Mr. JOHNSTONE, the counsel of the Board, for his efficiency in prosecuting the ticket swindlers, and bringing them to justice, which had so materially contributed to the suppression of ticket-swindling. The motion was unanimously adopted, and Mr. JOHNSTONE returned his acknowledgments.

On motion of WILLY WALLACK, the thanks of the Board were voted to Capt. HARTT, of the City Hall Police, for his valuable and efficient services in carrying out the Ticket act of 1860.

The officers of last year were reëlected, and the Board adjourned to the second Tuesday in May.

Police Reports.

A POOR PLACE FOR COUNTING MONEY.

About two weeks ago, in the day-time, an aged man named Samuel Robinson, residing at No. 192 West Thirty-first-street, stopped at an oyster-stand at the corner of West Broadway and Thames-street, and partook of a stew, after which he emptied his pockets of a quantity of silver change and undertook to count it. This action on his part was observed by two degraded fellows, one a white man named Wm. Sickles, and the other a colored person, known only as "Charley," who fell upon him with clubs, and having knocked him down, stole his money and escaped. The old gentleman, as soon as he was able, went home, and his injuries prevented him from informing the Police of the matter until Monday last. A description of both the highwaymen was then obtained from the keeper of the oyster-stand, and it resulted in the arrest of Sickles, who has been fully identified by the complainant. Justice WELSH yesterday committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The negro, Charley, will probably be apprehended to-day.

AN UNDESIRABLE BOARDER.

A woman named Mary Sullivan was apprehended, on Monday night, suspected to have stolen $200 from a bureau-drawer in the room of Michael Hawkins, No. 66 Oliver-street. The prisoner boarded at the house, and had access to the complainant's bedroom. In her possession $100 was found, and this is believed to be a portion of the stolen funds. Notwithstanding her protestations of innocence, Justice WELSH committed her for examination.

The Supposed Wife-Poisoning in New-Jersey.

Coroner GAFFNEY and Jury continued the inquest on the body of Mrs. JANE ABSOM, at Bull's Head Hotel, yesterday, and the testimony elicited was mainly corroborative of that given on Monday. The Coroner committed Mr. ABSOM to the County Jail until Friday, to await the result of the inquest, which was not concluded yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, and Suite, now on view at GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The photograph of the Prince now on exhibition—the last taken in America—was made by Royal desire at the Revere House, Boston, Oct. 18, 1860. His Royal Highness not having time to sit while in New-York, communicated through Hon. E. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, New-York, his willingness to sit for his photograph to Messrs. GURNEY & SON., if they would go to Boston. The undersigned immediately repaired thither, and the results of their visit are seen by the pictures now at the gallery acknowledged by the Prince, as well as the hundreds of visiters who have seen them, to be the best picture of him extant. Also on view, all the members of the Royal party and their Autographs.

Copies now ready for sale of the Prince and entire Suite, of all sizes, from the largest plates made to the *cartes de visit* for albums.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

J. GURNEY & SON, Photographic Artists, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Graefenberg Company's UTERINE CATHOLICON is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, and charges prepaid to the end of Express line from New-York.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. BRIDGE pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.* Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.* Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY, and certain other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8 evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

SKATES.—"Opening Day" (Wednesday, 14th) of Winter Fashions for the Feet. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) in boundless variety, and suited to all ages, sexes, tastes and purses, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium."

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN are delighting thousands at Barnum's Museum. They are seen at all hours, as are also the "What Is It?" Aquaria, Albinos, &c. The great drama, "Rose Elmer," is played both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

A SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR PILES.—HOLLOWAY's Balsamic Ointment. Thousands who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of commendation. It never fails, and is prompt, mild and painless.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD ADVICE—BUY A HAT.—To obtain it cheap, stylish, becoming and fashionable, visit KNOX, No. 272 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT—No sales of moment. Red Winter Western, at $1 30; White do., in lots, at $1 45@$1 50. Cargoes of White Canadian were offered, afloat, at $1 40, without finding buyers. RYE in lots at 70c., and heavy. CORN sold early in the day at 66c. for Western Mixed; this afternoon 5,400 bushels do. sold afloat, at 65c. OATS, 35½c. for State; sales 25,000 bushels. BARLEY—sales 27,400 bushels Canada West at 79c.@80c. including 5,300 bushels choice do, on private terms. WHISKY, lower; sales 50 bbls., at 21c. WOOL—sales 10,000 lbs. Extra, and 5,000 Super-Pulled on private terms.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT lower and in moderate demand; sales 20,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 01; 18,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 98c.; 6,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 10. CORN dull and lower; sales 18,000 bushels, on private terms. No sales of other grains. WHISKY nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 25c. on Wheat, 23c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 197,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—252,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and 1c.@1½c. higher; sales 8,800 bushels, at 82c.@83c. for North Western Club; 80½c.@81c. for No. 1; 78½c.@79c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm; sales 25,000 bushels at 36c., in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*—9,200 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS unchanged. Exchange on New-York very scarce, and Bank rates advanced to 2@3 ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR—Market unsettled; Howard-street and Ohio nominal at $5 50. WHEAT very firm, at $1 33@$1 40 for red, and $1 45@$1 65 for white. CORN firm; yellow, 70c.@72c.; white, 72c.@76c. PROVISIONS quiet, steady and unchanged. COFFEE quiet. WHISKY dull at 20½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday Nov. 13.

Stocks heavier. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94; Reading Railroad, 16¾; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Ocean Mails.

The German mails, by the *Hammonia*, will close to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 13.—*In the Steamship Canada, from Liverpool*—Mr. Cabot and lady, Miss Hawes and maid, Mr. Johnson and sister, Mrs. Osborne, Misses Davidson, Mr. Sheald, Mr. Davidson and lady, Mrs. Cook and servant, Mrs. Butterfield and child, Mr. Falconer, Mr. Perkins and lady, Mr. Bight, Mr. Wadleigh, C. A. Savory, Mr. Aulery, Mr. Mackie, Mr. Butterfield, C. J. Macdonald, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Norris, Mr. Street, Mr. Ross and lady, Mr. Knight, Rev. Dr. Wayland, B. Shaen, Mr. Carson, C. Brown, Mr. Osborn and son, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Cole, Mr. Kelve, Mr. Leek, Mr. Treffy, Mr. Hazzard and lady, Mr. Stanton and lady, Mr. Weinberg, Chas. Tappan, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Prentiss, Mr. Sayer, Mr. Green, Mr. Beckley, lady and 2 children, Mr. Carson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Hubbard, Capt. Saunders, Mr. Adams, Mrs. Turner and 3 children, Mr. Clark, Mr. Rotre, Mr. Jackson, Anoneron, R. Brown, Mr. Mead. *From Queenstown*—Mr. Paton, Pacific Hotel, New-York; Mr. Knowles.

Nov. 13.—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Rev. W. Forsyth, Mr. Patten, Mr. Russel and family, Mary Veasey, Miss Penrose, B. A. Menise, Rev. E. McGlynn, Mr. Heath, A. Midnef, C. Venables, Mr. Armatage, Mr. Barnet, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Seely, Mr. Canley, Mr. Entwistle and lady, Mr. Chatterden and lady, Mrs. McCann, Dr. Wright and lady, Mrs. Wrigdon and family, R. Longman and family, Mr. Park and family, Mr. Baulenger, Mr. Destuell, Mr. Killeen, Mr. Lemanssie, Capt. Roys, R. T. Smith, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Davis, Mr. Vonleek, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Salar, and 45 in the steerage.

In Steamship North Star, from Aspinwall.—Mr. White and lady, F. McClanahan, Theo. Lapley and servant, J. Lewis, J. M. Tarleton, C. Ashley, H. P. Isaac and lady, F. N. Merino, Mr. Kendall and lady, S. C. Gore and 2 sons, S. Knox, B. Farunkle, S. W. Johnson, Gardner C. Fenner, Lieut. McKeever, U. S. A., and servant, Mrs. Jackson and 2 children, S. Marcial, S. N. Paget, J. Hartman, W. B. Hooper, Lieut. Roberts, Lieut. Mac Feely, lady and servant, Maj. Bullard, Gen. Thompson, Mrs. Lapham, Mr. Frevy, lady and child, Mrs. Lovejoy, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Thomson and lady, Mr. Melville, Mr. Hull, Mr. Lowe, J. Lowe, Mr. Wilkins, S. N. Shakleford, W. Sanderson, Mr. Volney, Mr. Crocker, J. Dodson, S. A. Ballou, C. P. Deene, S. Gowes, J. Cox, W. R. Lapham, G. S. Packard, J. Wilson, J. R. Black, Thomas Nott, Thomas Evans, S. Keech, J. N. Wheeler, W. Thrasher, A. Lapham, I. P. Tripple, J. S. Lane, N. Lapham, J. S. Douglass and lady, C. H. O. Meard and lady, Mr. Berry, Mr. McCoullough, J. B. Synder, S. Marks, and 190 steerage. Total amount of specie, $926,093.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—C. F. Clark, Mrs. V. Wilde, Mrs. Gullard, E. H. Merrill, J. G. Pierson, L. Gallagher, A. Leorclecci, and 16 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 45	Sun sets	4 44	Moon sets	5 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 43	Gov. Island	9 32	Hell Gate	10 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships J. J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool, ——; Highlander, Sherman, Liverpool, R. P. Buck & Co.; Lucretia, Harding, Liverpool, R. P. Buck & Co.

Barks Talisman, Hough, Gloucester, Finch & Meincke; E. A. Cochran, Noyes, Havana, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs J. A. Stanley, Jackson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Baltimore, Porter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graves; W. Wilson, Van Name, Ciudad Bolivar, Harbeck & Co.; Return, (Br.,) Cann, Cork and a market, Gillespie, Dean & Co.

Schooners Kate Weston, Adams, Demerara, I. B. Gager; T. J. Tull, Mahoney, Georgetown, ——; Trade Wind, Baxter, Barbados, Trowbridge & Sons; C. Williams, Golding, Plymouth, ——; Wentworth, Davison, Windsor, H. J. & C. De Wolff; Elliott, Douglas, Maitland, ——; Oswego, Card, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; Quickstep, (Br.,) Donovan, St. John, D. R. De Wolff.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Nov. 5, with mdse., mails and passengers to D. B. Allen. Left at Aspinwall, bark Nimrod, and others not recorded. Nov. 5, passed schr. Elliot, bound in to Aspinwall. 12th, lat. 45 10, lon. 73 35, passed the schr. John Oliver, stg. S. E.

Steamship Philadelphia, Brown, New-Orleans Nov. 3, and Havana 6th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Experienced heavy N. W. gales and rough seas most of the passage. Nov. 9, signalized ship Addie Snow, from New-Orleans for Bremen.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Oct. 31, and Queenstown Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to G. S. Lale. Steamship City of Baltimore, hence, arrived at Queenstown Nov. 1.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. C. & R. Miller.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool Oct. 6, with mdse. and 478 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co., which was anchored on the Bar last night, arrived at the City to-day. Oct. 12, lat. 50 59, lon. 12, spoke bark Alexander, (of Quebec,) bound E., under jury-masts; required no assistance. 23d, at 11 A. M., lat. 46 14, lon. 29 30, lost overboard Thomas Worthing, seaman, of Belfast, Me.

Bark Diana, (of Boston,) Hasleton, Ardrossan 50 ds., with pig iron to master. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Lady Washington, (Br.,) Marreo, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Celestina, Hickett, Millbridge 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Judge Whitman, Bray, Calais 21 ds., with laths to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Hyles, Pressey, Providence 2 ds.

Brig Energy, Dessass, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond 6 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglam, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with flour to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Julia and Martha, Toothacker, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Gipsy, (Br.,) Wycott, St. Andrews, C. B., 20 ds., with laths to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to J. L. Davis.

Schr. Jane and Eliza, Richards, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. J. Tinker, Thurston, Calais 8 ds., with laths to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Alabama, Gardner, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mahew.

Schr. Helen Mar, Calais 10 ds., with laths to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Mora, Ramson, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to J. Boardman & Co.

Schr. Olive Hayward, Saunders, Orland, with cattle for Alexandria.

Schr. Fessenden, Hooper, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Zouave, Murch, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Conrad Kearney, Loring, Albany, with lumber for Boston.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Rogers, Albany, with lumber for Boston.

Schr. Ann Flowers, Baker, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Planter, Hobbs, Elizabeth City, N. C., shingles.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Maxwell, Baltimore 4 ds., grain.

Schr. Oliver H. Lee, Loper, Virginia, 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Alexander Law, Wood, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Franklin, Small, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Emeline Ross, Goodsell, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland, stone.

Schr. Adeline Kelly, Kelly, Portland 2 ds., plaster.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton, with mdse.

Schr. Vintage, Cole, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Juliet, Baker, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Chase, Jones, Providence 2 ds.

Sloop Goldleaf, James, New-London, with stone.

Sloop Cleo, Norcutt, Taunton, with mdse.

Sloop Painter, Fowler, Providence 2 ds.

BELOW—1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Florida, for Savannah; Jamestown, for Norfolk. Ship Webster, for Liverpool. Barks Gem of the Seas for Malaga; Flying Fish, (Br.,) for Glasgow. Schooner N. & H. Gould, for Gibraltar.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Arr. barks Vernon, from Malaga; Chanticleer, from Cronstadt; brig Minnehaha, from Glasgow.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—Arr., 12 M., steamship Jas. Adger, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—Arr., 11 o'clock A. M., steamship R. R. Cuyler, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

A letter received in this City, dated Halifax, N. S., Nov. 2, states that brig Billow, (Br.,) from New-York to Halifax, was wrecked at Le Havre last week. A portion of the cargo was saved in a damaged condition. Part of cargo insured in New-York.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Oct. 30, arr. Am. steamship North Star, Jones, New-York; Am. bark Nimrod, Lane, Bermuda; 31st, Eng. schr. Fire Fly, Fisher, Kingston; Am. schr. King Fisher, Clavello, Baltimore; Nov. 3, Hanover brig Bartha, London; Eng. brig Coluna, Liverpool; Eng. steamer Conway, St. Thomas.

Sailed—Oct. 25, Am. steamship Northern Light, Tinkhpaugh, New-York; Eng. steamship Derwent, West, Carthagena; 31st, N. G. schr. Convencion, Maduro, San Juan del Norte; Am. brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York; Nov. 2, Eng. schr. Fire Fly, Fisher, Porto Bello.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 29, Humboldt, at Dartmouth, Nov. 2, Arance, at Queenstown.

Sailed for New-York—2d, Invincible, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—1st, Belgravia, from Deal; Wm. Rathbone, from Liverpool; 2d, Wand and Statesman, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—1st, City of New-York, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The Regina, from Newcastle for New-York, put into Falmouth on the 29th leaky; to disch'g.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New-York—Nabob, in Straits of Sunda; Santiago, at Pedang; Silva, at Kingston.

Arrived from Boston—Grenada, at Galle; Sancho Panza, in Straits of Sunda; Quickstep, at Singapore.

Arrived from Charleston—Onderneming, at McKenzie.

MEM.—The Albert Currier grounded near Calcutta Sept. 12, but got off the same day without much damage. The Wm. J. Morris ran on Hog Rive Land near Calcutta, Aug. 14, but got off, very leaky.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AT A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. JEREMIAH BESSON, held at Waterman's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, 1860, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It being considered expedient for the best interests of the residents of the Third Aldermanic District to have at the next ensuing election a candidate for Alderman independent of all parties and party politics, and

Whereas, Mr. Jeremiah Besson, by the firm and unwavering stand taken by him against all party bribery and corruption, having won our warmest admiration, and recognizing in him a man of sterling honesty, ability and integrity, particularly fitted for the responsible position, and one to whom our interests may be safely intrusted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby nominate Mr. Jeremiah Besson as independent candidate for Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District, at the coming election, and recommend him to all the residents as a man entirely worthy of their support, and pledge him our hearty coöperation.

FRANCIS U. FENNO, President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

H. N. Wild,	A. P. Dalrymple, M. D.,
James B. Mix,	Stephen P. Morris,
Wm. W. Janeway,	Perry Bradley,
Abram Webb,	Charles S. Smiack,
William Utter,	Morris Miller,
John Hegbourn,	John Forbes,

Michael Wilkins.

SECRETARIES.

John A. Bloomer,	John Cochrane,
Edward Shaw,	D. Lewis Bullman,
Thomas Hendry,	Wm. Philips.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, and to assist in the ironing and washing; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 783 ....

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills: I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.